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NEWS BY ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH

THE WAR IN ITALY.

Battles at Monte Rotondo and Torrete---The Garibaldians Victorious.

Refusal of Victor Emmanuel's Troops to Fight Against Garibaldi.

Fifteen Revolutionists Killed while Resisting the Roman Police.

ITALY AND ROME.

Fighting Within Half a Mile of the Holy City—Preparations for a Second Uprising.

ROME, Thursday, Oct. 24.

There has been fighting to-day half a mile from the city.

Great excitement prevails within the walls.

The revolutionists are making preparations for a second rising.

A proclamation has been issued to prohibit assemblages of over four persons together at the same time. All persons are to retire within their houses, and shops are to be closed when the signal of alarm is given.

Viterbo Attacked by One Thousand Garibaldians—Repulse of the Assailants.

ROME, Friday, Oct. 25.

News has been received here that one thousand Garibaldians attacked Virterbo yesterday, setting fire to one of the gates. They were repulsed with heavy loss in men and material.

It is said that their leader was the Deputy ACERBI, and that he was killed.

Citizens of Rome, including many of the aristocracy, have been armed and patrol the streets during the night.

Desperate Battle near Monte Rotondo—Garibaldi Victorious.

FLORENCE, Saturday, Oct. 26.

News has been received here that a desperate battle was fought near Monte Rotondo on Friday.

GARIBALDI won the victory. With four battalions he put to flight and pursued the Papa forces, taking one hundred prisoners and three guns.

Many were killed and wounded on both sides.

A second battle was subsequently fought further south at Torrete. In this encounter, too, the revolutionists triumphed.

Refusal of Victor Emmanuel's Troops to Fight Against Garibaldi—The Cause of National Unity Gaining Ground.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 26—Midnight.

The following important dispatches have been received here to-night:

FLORENCE, Saturday, Oct. 26—Evening.

The soldiers of King VICTOR EMMANUEL refuse to fight against GARIBALDI.

The cause of national unity in the Councils of the King's Government is gaining ground. It is now considered certain that a thoroughly radical ministry will be formed, whose policy will be devoted to making Rome the capital of Italy.

Popular Demonstration at Turin.

TURIN, Saturday, Oct. 26.

There was a great popular demonstration in this city yesterday afternoon in favor of making Rome the capital of the nation, and an address to the King of Italy to that effect was adopted.

Gen. Cialdini Unable to Complete the Formation of the Ministry.

FLORENCE, Saturday, Oct. 26.

Gen CIALDINI has been unable to complete the formation of a new Ministry, and has abandoned the effort.

Both Baron RATAZZI and Gen. DURANDO are trying to reconstruct the Cabinet.

Resistance to the Police of the Eternal City—Fifteen Garibaldians Killed.

ROME, Saturday, Oct. 26.

The Police on Friday, in searching a house, met with resistance. They attacked the house with bayonets, killed fifteen Garibaldians, and took thirty-six prisoners. A quantity of arms and bombs was also captured.

Letter of the Pope to the Roman Catholic Bishops.

ROME, Saturday, Oct. 26.

The Pope, in a letter to the Roman Catholic Bishops throughout the world, says that the patrimony of the Church has been assailed by revolutionists, and asks them to order prayers in all the churches for the Holy See.

Garibaldi's Force from Ten to Twelve Thousand Strong.

PARIS, Sunday, Oct. 27.

GARIBALDI's force is said to be from ten to twelve thousand strong.

All the Papal troops have been concentrated before Rome with orders to act on the defensive.

The troops have sailed from Toulon, and it is expected that they would reach Cevita Vecchia this afternoon.

Recruits for Garibaldi Swarming over the Papal Frontier.

FLORENCE, Sunday, Oct. 27.

The young men of Italy are swarming over the Papal frontiers to join GARIBALDI.

There is a report that GARIBALDI received a check at Monte Rotondo from the Papal troops, who were suddenly reinforced.

Prince Humbert said to Have Assumed Command of the Anti-Invasion Army.

PARIS, Sunday, Oct. 27—Evening.

The wildest rumors in regard to Italy are circulated here. It is reported that the Italian Crown Prince, HUMBERT, has put himself at the head of an army to resist the French.

Another rumor says King VICTOR EMMANUEL will abdicate his crown.

Cause for the Sailing of the French Fleet.

PARIS, Sunday, Oct. 27.

The *Moniteur* to-day says that the fleet at Toulon had been kept back at the request of the King of Italy, but it has now sailed for the Italian coast, because no Cabinet has been formed at Florence, and because GARIBALDI is menacing the City of Rome.

This action of the French Government it declares is not aggressive.

Both Italy and France are interested in the preservation of order and the vindication of law.

The *Moniteur* hopes that the *entente cordial* between the two nations will not be disturbed.

Another Fleet to sail from Cherbourg.

PARIS, Sunday, Oct. 27—Evening.

The fleet in the harbor of Cherbourg is preparing to sail for Italy.

Banquet to the Foreign Members of the Imperial Commission of the Exposition—Speech of Minister Rouher.

PARIS, Sunday, Oct. 27.

A banquet was given yesterday by the Foreign members of the Imperial Commission of the Exposition Universelle to the French members, at which many speeches were made and a very cordial state of feeling was manifested.

M. ROUHER, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, was present, and made an important and significant speech.

He alluded directly to the present crisis in the Italian Peninsula, and said he hoped Italy would not, under the influence of bad passions, be led to engage in war with France, but that she would emerge from this great national trial purified and a friend of rrder.

GERMANY.

Speech of the King of Prussia in the Parliament of the North German Confederation.

BERLIN, Sunday, Oct. 27.

His Majesty the King of Prussia has returned from his tour through the South German States.

The second session of the Parliament of the North German Confederation was closed yesterday, by the King of Prussia in person, who, in a speech of the occasion, congratulated the members on the success of their labors and the favorable progress which had been made toward the complete unity of the Fatherland.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

Financial.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 26—Midnight.

Since the receipt of telegraphic advices from New-York, United States Five-twenties have advanced to 69¾. Other American securities are firm.

PARIS, Saturday, Oct. 26—Evening.

The feeling on the Bourse is better, and Rentes are stronger.

FRANKFORT, Saturday, Oct. 26—Evening.

United States bonds closed here at 74¼ for the issue of 1862.

Commercial.

ANTWERP, Saturday, Oct. 26—Evening.

Petroleum is firmer; Standard White has advanced and closed at 53 francs ℔ bbl.

MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

SOUTHAMPTON, Sunday, Oct. 27.

The North German Lloyd steamship *Weser*, Capt. WENKE, from New-York Oct. 17, for Bremen, arrived at this port at noon, and after landing her mails and passengers proceeded on her way to Bremen.

QUEENSTOWN, Sunday, Oct. 27.

The Liverpool and Great Western Steamship Company's steamship *Nebraska*, Captain GUARD, from New-York Oct. 16, for Liverpool, arrived at this port to-day.

LONDON, Sunday, Oct. 27.

The New-York and London Steamship Company's steamship *Cella*, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York Oct. 12, for London, arrived in the Thames to-day.

BY STEAMSHIP TO OCT. 17.

The Inman steamer *City of Paris*, Capt. KENNEDY, which left Liverpool at noon on the 16th, and Queenstown on the 17th of October, arrived at this port yesterday morning. The *Virginia* also left Liverpool on the 16th for New-York. The advices received by the *City of Paris* are four days later than those at hand by the *China*.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

The Italian Question—Napoleon's Policy—Proposed Neutralization of Holland—The Exhibition—Musical Gossip.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Tuesday, Oct. 15, 1867.

The Italian question is assuming a sort of stage interest. The principal actors in the plot maintain such a strict reserve that it is difficult to guess at the precise character of the *denouement*. The journals speculate, it is true, but so widely that they increase instead of diminishing the general perplexity. If they would confine themselves to exact statements of facts, people might form their own conclusions from them. Their facts, however, are just as contradictory as their speculations, and from day to day we are kept in a state of the greatest uncertainty as to the progress made by the Garibaldians and as to the steps being taken by the Italian Government to arrest it. On Saturday we were told that the Italian troops had crossed the frontier, and on Sunday the statement was denied. To-day the fact is again as positively affirmed, but I attach no credit to it, for this simple reason, that matters have not yet arrived at the point which may render this critical step necessary. Thus far the Pontifical troops have shown themselves able to make head against the insurgents, or rather—invaders; for all the evidence goes to prove that the movement is an entirely outside one. In Rome the most perfect tranquillity prevails, and at Bagnorea, and other places, where the hostile forces have come in collision, the Garibaldians have received but little aid from the population. When the movement has developed the strength claimed for it by its partisans, and succeeded in gaining a few important victories, then the Roman people may exhibit more earnestness in the cause; but up to the present time that earnestness seems to be wanting. In the meanwhile, there is no reason why the Italian troops should be sent across the frontier. As long as the Pontifical mercenaries prove efficient in the field, there is no pretext for, and there would be great impolicy in their intervention. All that could be gained by such a step will be better secured by the continuance of the existing state of things. It is the appreciation of this fact which renders the clerical organs furious at the continued abstention of France, and which induces them to fill their columns with lying assertions about the connivance of the Italian Government at the invasion. The best answer to them is to be found in the fact that there is no necessity for such complicity. All that the Italian Government has to do, is to adhere strictly to the terms of the Convention. The observance of perfect good faith on its part will only render more manifest the absurdity of that treaty, and impose on the French Emperor the necessity of taking the initiative in its modification or amendment.

NAPOLEON AND ITALY.

That we are on the eve of some such step, or, at all events, of some manifesto, defining the position which NAPOLEON means to assume on the future of the question, there is every reason to believe. The existing state of suspense has become intolerable, and paralyzes everything. However much the Emperor may be disinclined to disregard the clamor of the opposition organs, he can no longer turn a deaf ear to the representations of those who have proved themselves his firmest friends and supporters, and who see in any further interference on his part in this Roman question, a danger for his dynasty. Perhaps there can be no more significant evidence of the influence which their arguments have exercised upon his mind than the reserve that he has maintained regarding his intentions. Were they bent upon opposition to the prevailing sentiment, it would have been in accordance with his usual mode of action to cut short any further representations on the subject. That he hesitates and delays is a proof that he yields, and as his return from Biarritz will put an end to any further excuse for playing with the public impatience, the next few days will probably reveal to us his intentions. This evening he is expected to arrive at St. Cloud, and it is stated that a grand council of ministers is convened for to-morrow (Wednesday), at which all the members of the Privy Council, including Messrs. PERSIGNY, MAGNE and DROUYN DE LHUYS, will be present. The Russian question, as the most pressing, will no doubt be the first to occupy its attention. It is to be hoped that its conclusions will reëcho the general sentiment, and that we shall have an end to this ever-recurring danger of intervention on the internal affairs of Italy.

HOLLAND AND THE EUROPEAN POWERS.

It is asserted here that the Dutch Cabinet has been urging upon the English Government the necessity of the neutralization of Holland, or in other words, of placing her independence under the guarantee of the European powers. I look upon this as a mere sensational rumor. There is no necessity for the Dutch Governments taking such a step. France will be ready to take up her defence the moment Prussia exhibits any intention of absorbing her. Even were the statement correct England would not be likely to entertain the proposition. This plan of neutralization may do very well in exceptional cases, but it becomes dangerous when applied more generally. A Government like that of England, whose interest it is to keep out of foreign wars, could never count on avoiding them under the operation of such a system. Her *rôle* of a guaranteeing power would compel her to maintain large armies and fleets for the protection of national lines and boundaries whose existence is of no earthly consequence to her. Her Government has shown by its policy of late years that it has no disposition to do this, and therefore I regard the statement that it has entertained favorably the appeal of the Dutch Cabinet as utterly improbable. In the affair of the Scheldt it is denied that the Belgian Government had any intention of addressing any fresh appeal to the European Powers. Baron DE BEAULIEN, it is stated, has been appointed to the Belgian mission at the Hague solely with a view to bring about an understanding between Belgium and Holland on the subject.

THE EXPOSITION.

For the past week the Exhibition has been as densely thronged with visitors as almost at any period during the first month of its existence. So many had postponed visiting it until the date of its closing appeared to be fixed, that these persons are now rushing to make up for lost time. During the middle of the day the crowd is so great that it is impossible to move about with comfort. Notwithstanding the positiveness of the statement put forth that the building would close on the 31st of this month, it appears that the announcement was premature, or, at all events, that it had not had the Emperor's sanction. It is now settled that it is to remain open until the 17th of November, and that such alterations will be made in the terms of admission as will give to the poorer classes a chance of enjoying a sight of the wonders contained in its *enceinte*. From the 1st to the 8th of November the entrance fee is to be reduced to 50 centimes, and from the 9th to the 17th the admission is to be free of all charge. It was not to be expected that the Emperor would allow the building to be closed without his insisting upon some concessions for those whose means do not admit of their making the sacrifice of the present admission fee, small as it is. The regulations announced will give very general satisfaction, for there are many large employers who will gladly hail this opportunity of giving a holiday to their work people, and thus enhance the value of the gratification secured for them by His Majesty's kindness.

MUSICAL MATTERS.

Notwithstanding the many assertions to the contrary, I think I may state positively that Mlle. ADELINA PATTI will return to the United States at the close of her St. Petersburgh engagement. Her father's dislike to again cross the Atlantic at his advanced period of life led to the impression that she had decided on remaining in Europe. His objections, however, have been overcome, and he no longer opposes any opposition to her return. She will, therefore, form no fresh engagements that would interfere with her wishes. There has been some talk of Miss KELLOGG accepting an engagement at one of the French lyrical theatres; but, although such an offer has unquestionably been made her, it is not likely that she will accept it. It is her desire and that of her friends that she should pass this Winter in perfect repose. She requires rest, and her voice will not lose by the self-restraint which she thus imposes on herself. Miss KELLOGG is under no necessity to accept an engagement at a French theatre, and were she so, she is not in a position to undertake it. Although quite mistress of Italian she speaks French imperfectly, and those who are acquainted with the peculiarities of French audiences know that they will not tolerate any awkwardness in that regard. MAZZOLENI, who has received an engagement at the Grand Opera, and who speaks French pretty well, is compelled by the terms of his contract to improve himself in the language by a preparation of three months before he commences to sing. Miss KELLOGG, who aims at doing everything well, and who generally succeeds, would not, therefore, run the risk of such an undertaking. When she wants to sing at an Italian theatre she will have no difficulty in doing it. She has already had several offers of engagements at Milan and elsewhere, but wisely prefers giving herself the rest which her health and voice require.

THE ITALIAN REVOLUTION.

Progress of the Movement—Proclamations from the Chiefs.

The interest evinced in the progress of the Italian revolution was, at last accounts, becoming more general and intense, and the incompleteness of the dispatches and reports from Southern Italy contributed greatly to the excitement.

GARIBALDI'S PROCLAMATIONS.

GARIBALDI has issued two proclamations. The first is dated Oct. 5, and reads as follows:

Notwithstanding timid counsels and insolent threats you have spontaneously cut short delay, and while I write the heroic cry of your deliverance echoes from the forests of the Sabina to the heights of the Gianicolo. You are accomplishing with just impatience your duty; Italy, I am convinced, will fulfill hers. Between Rome and me there has long been a solemn compact, and at all cost I will maintain my promise and will be with you. But to vanquish I am superfluous. The dauntless survivors of Vascello and San Pancrazio, the tried veterans of the national battles, are fighting in your ranks, and their names carry with them victory. I do not refuse the glorious mandate of directing you, but until I come I yield to your desire and that of all my friends, and transfer the direction of the enterprise into the hands of my son MENOTTI, certain that he will conquer with you, or die at his post. On my arrival let there remain merely the opprobrious recollection of the execrable tyranny which has oppressed you.

G. GARIBALDI.

The second is dated Oct. 7, and couched in the following terms:

To the Italians: There is fighting on Roman territory. There are men there for whom I would give a thousand times my life. Listen not to the advice of a cowardly hesitancy. Stir yourselves. To-morrow Italy will be applauded by the whole world, absorbed in the contemplation of your heroism.

G. GARIBALDI.

PROCLAMATION BY THE NATIONAL JUNTA.

The former National Committee has reconstituted itself, and has notified the fact to the Romans in the following proclamation:

Romans: The National Junta being dissolved, and Italy released from the responsibility of generous initiatives, the problem of the Roman question has resumed its basis. The National Committee, which has always preserved the great question in its true character, finds itself now called upon again by the chiefs of sections to take the direction of affairs—a serious charge, which patriotism and our boundless duty in you have alone determined us to accept without hesitation.

Romans: As Italy has fulfilled the ungrateful duty of stifling generous initiative, it is for us to fulfill ours, and that completely. It has been said that Rome is for the Romans, and entire Europe has recognized in them the right of satisfying their legitimate aspirations and wants. A convention we have not signed has imposed upon us a painful trial. We have accepted it, and the trial has been decisive. It has been established by evidence, and the fact is patent that theocratic power is incompatible with civilization, and incapable of governing. It must, therefore, resign itself to perish. Romans, when we have laid bare the vices and great abuses of sacerdotal government, the Court of Rome has replied by the doctrine of immobility, the application of which it has confided to the brute force of its mercenaries. If the right recognized in us is not a bitter mockery, if every attempt at ameliorating our fate has hitherto failed, shall we be guilty if we are forced to appeal to the last resort? The triumph of civilization and of the true interests of the Church will justify the energy of our designs.

Romans: The Provinces are already in revolt, and the insurrection will soon be universal. We must associate ourselves with this movement, we must second it with all our force, because the victory of the Provinces will facilitate victory in Rome. Be you therefore prepared, and let us all keep ready. The blood of our brethren which the Pontifical Zouave is shedding in the Province will be a spark that shall kindle our spirit. Romans, the hour is about to strike! In the name of the country, let us close our ranks, and let every man only obey the orders that may come from the centre. Remember that unity and discipline constitute strength. Every partial, rash, inopportune movement may be fatal. Have faith, O Romans, in the Committee, that has already given you proofs of its strength, its prudence and its firm will. Now that the time for strong resolution has arrived, this Committee will not fail in its duty. Let us close our ranks firmly, let us act with discipline, and the cause of civilization shall triumph.

THE NATIONAL ROMAN COMMITTEE.

Strength and Movements of the Revolutionists.

The Florence correspondent of the *Débats*, writing on the 12th inst., says that the insurrection is making way. Col. ACERBI is at the head of 1,500 men; MENOTTI GARIBALDI, 900; NICOTERA and SALOMONE, 500; and these numbers increase daily. The Roman emigrants belonging to the army are resigning every day, and the insurrection may be expected at Rome immediately. Subscriptions are opened in all the towns in aid of the wounded; but it is well known what this means, and no trouble is taken to conceal it. The outbreak of the insurrection in the Holy City will be the signal for Italian intervention. The division which is to occupy Rome is already appointed and prepared to march. The correspondent of the *Avenir National*, under the same date, declares that the insurrectionary army is now completely organized, and consists of 5,000 men, and he intimates that it is likely to increase rapidly. The *Pungolo*, of Florence, says that the column commanded by MENOTTI GARIBALDI consists of 1,900 resolute young men who were in the campaigns of 1859 and 1866. This column has not yet measured its strength with the enemy. According to information considered trustworthy, the tactics of the invading forces are to be changed. Instead of tiring out the Pontifical army by marches and countermarches, the insurgents have determined to force on a general engagement, and endeavor thus to obtain in one day what would otherwise take several weeks. The battle, it was expected, would soon be fought, and its result would probably decide the question. Meantime several skirmishes, in most of which the Pontifical troops have been victorious, have taken place. The losses on both sides have been slight. The correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* avers that at Acquapendente the Garibaldians stood their ground for the first time, and were made prisoners. The town was afterward occupied by another band, but the new-comers beat a retreat on the approach of a detachment of Pontificals. The only serious fighting has been at Bagnorea. On Oct. 7, a detachment of *gendarmerie*, commanded by Capt. CELLI, encountered in the forest of Montelibretti a band of insurgents headed by MENOTTI GARIBALDI. There was a short combat, when the Garibaldians fled, leaving three prisoners in the hands of the Pontificals. MENOTTI GARIBALDI had his horse killed under him, but effected his escape, and reached the frontier on another steed. He was last heard of at Sabina, where he has assumed the command of a larger band, and we may soon find him again in the field. One of the three prisoners at Montelibretti was the Garibaldian Captain TERESINI. The latest advices were comprised in a dispatch dated Florence, Oct. 16, in which the Relief Committee of that city state that 800 revolutionists had occupied Palastrana on the previous day; that the population of Velletri and Frosinone were joining the insurgents, and that a considerable number of the Pontifical troops at the latter place were retreating toward Rome. A telegram from the Eternal City sets forth that it was expected that the Pontificial troops would shortly abandon the provinces and concentrate for the defence of Rome and Civita Vecchia only. The *Courrier Francais* asserted that MAZZINI had left Lugano and was *en route* to join the revolutionary forces.

The Situation in Rome.

According to late Continental accounts, Rome may be said to be completely surrounded, and very shortly the Papal troops will be restricted to the defence of the city. Letters from the city describe it as having all the appearance of a city about to sustain a siege. It is patrolled in every part; all the posts are reinforced, and the troops bivouack at night upon the hills. Arrests continue unceasingly. A letter in the *Débats* dated Oct. 10, says that as many as 1,200 people have been arrested; the prisons are crowded, and the authorities are at their wits' ends to know where to put the people they seize. The young men of the city, nevertheless, contrive to escape and join the insurgents. "It is impossible," says the correspondent, "that such a state of things can last long. The greater part of the Roman youth is in exile or in prison; business is at standstill, provisions are dear, the misery is extreme, and if the agitation in Italy continues Rome is threatened to be deprived in the Winter of the benefit it derives from the presence of foreigners. The Pope seems very calm. On Oct. 7 he walked through the Corso on foot. If this was done to test public opinion the Holy Father must have been little satisfied. Not only was there no sympathetic cry or manifestation whatsoever, but the people hid themselves in passages and shops in order not to be obliged to salute him. It was a very sad spectacle, and I was a witness of it. "The following order of the day had been distributed to the troops at Rome: "At the first fifteen shots fired from St. Angelo, the troops are to assemble at once at the Pincio, the Capitol, Gianicolo San-Pietro in Montorio, Piazza del Popolo, and Piazza Colonna." Officers of the foreign legion are ordered to abstain from showing themselves in theatres, cafés and other public places, lest they should come into collision with the people. An extraordinary consistory was said to have been held on Oct. 15. The correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* declares that GARIBALDI's staff, including CUIROLI and CADOLINI, were for some days lodged quietly at the Hotel Terni, in Rome. They paid frequent visits to the gates and walls of Rome, and evinced a keen interest in the surrounding heights. The police seemed to be unconscious of their presence, though their names appeared in large letters in the list of visitors, and it was not till Sunday that they received the attentions of Monsignor RANDI, the director of police. This functionary ordered them to leave Rome without a moment's delay. Some hundreds of Garibaldians had entered Rome, and were concealed in subterranean chambers, of which the city is full. The police searched for them in vain, though they arrested dozens of vagrants every night. It was understood that a revolution was to have been attempted on the 6th, but was countermanded in consequence of the non-arrival of a force of Garibaldians, under RICCIOTTI GARIBALDI, who were to have disembarked on the coast. According to the *Movimento* of Genoa the military of Rome intend to make use of certain newly-invented shells, which are thrown by the hand. Five hundred of them have been made at the military arsenal upon a model furnished by Gen. KANZLER. The weight of each of these shells is three kilogrammes. Thus, says the journal, the bombardment of Rome will perhaps be the last act of the Papacy. It is remarked as a singular fact that none of the ambassadors of the foreign Powers are at present in Rome.

The Pope and the European Powers.

The *Unita Cattolica* states that the Holy See is about to send a circular to the European Powers, announcing the following facts: 1. That while all the provinces of the State are enjoying the most perfect peace and tranquillity, armed bands, proceeding from the frontier of the territory occupied by the Florence Government, have entered these provinces to excite disorder and rebellion against the legitimate Government, and to commit acts of criminal brigandage. 2. That the inhabitants of the districts suddenly invaded by these bands, instead of responding to such excitations and adhering to the revolt introduced among them, have remained loyal to the Holy Father, manifesting their abhorrence of such felonious acts. 3. That the bands have been formed in Tuscany and the provinces usurped from the Holy See in broad day, under the eyes of the Italian governmental authorities, who have granted passports, although it was notorious that these travelers intended to invade the Pontifical States. 4. That the Italian troops have given free passage to many of these bands who have invaded the Pontifical territory from various points of the Tuscan and Orvietan frontier. 5. That these same troops have received the bands of invaders when, beaten and dispersed by the Pontifical forces, they have recrossed the frontier. "On these grounds," concludes the *Unita Cattolica*, "the Government of the Holy See will declare itself to be the victim of a fresh attempt on the part of the Florence Government which, notwithstanding the September Convention, has permitted an invasion of the territory which it solemnly undertook to guard."

AMERICAN TOPICS.

Views of the British Press on the Political Situation in this Country.

From the London Times, Oct. 15.

The battle of parties in the United States is concentrating itself more and more closely around the office of the Executive. The success of the Republicans, overwhelming as they appear to have been, are incomplete while a President sits in the White House who defies their strength and treats their threats with derision. Mr. JOHNSON, if powerless in everything else, still has it within his means to chafe and exasperate the ruling party until they are betrayed into the wildest excesses of vituperation. The Speaker of the House of Representatives has recently declared that the President must meet the fate of other rebels, only "with his feet in the air instead of on the ground," and in the use of language like this he habitually rests his claims to the support and confidence of his party. The Republicans cannot reconcile themselves to the prospect of Mr. JOHNSON remaining in power until March, 1869, and therefore these demands for impeachment which have been heard so often, and have led to so little during the last two years, are once more vehemently renewed. *There is nothing in the present state of affairs to show that the great body of the people are prepared to* sanction this final stroke of party vengeance. The louder the "politicians" clamor for it, the colder does public feeling grow toward them. More than one of the chief Republicans have been convinced by this circumstance that *it is unwise to persevere in a policy which would still further change the features of the Government, and establish a precedent always carefully avoided in former times.* Thus one of the Senators has recently declared his opinion that if the President cannot be restrained "without being kept continually cowed by sessions of Congress, avowedly maintained for that purpose," other measures in accordance with the Constitution should be tried, but "Congress should not usurp or curtail the Executive office, nor should the two Houses crouch like watch-dogs baying to prevent Executive action." These sentiments, repeated more than once of late, are an indication that some few members of the Republican Party are not satisfied with the position it has taken up, and *are disposed to depend for a change in the Executive upon the constitutional vote of the people.* It is easy for the majority to find fault with Mr. JOHNSON, but it is not so easy for them to decide upon his successor. They have some men within their ranks whose claims for support cannot safely be set aside, and they are further perplexed by the fact that the probable candidate of the people is not, for many reasons, wholly acceptable to them. Around Gen. GRANT half the interest of the approaching contest lies. He would be invaluable to the Democrats, but he is a positive necessity to the Republicans. If the latter were to pass him by, the former would at once be provided with a stronger man than any they have within their own party. Hence it is that both are coquetting for the favorite General. It is possible that meanwhile the people may look in a different direction altogether. We should absurdly underrate the ability of the public men of America if we supposed that no civilian could be found who seemed to possess all the essential qualifications for an office which, though weakened and degraded, is still important. There are many such men from whom the nation may choose, and foremost among them stands the former Secretary of the Treasury and the present Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court. Through an era which has been destructive of many reputations, Mr. CHASE has passed almost unscathed. The organs of both parties admit that he is a man of learning, and his career has been a long training for the highest office in the Republic. The merits of such an officer as this are not likely to be disregarded by the people in their endeavor to find a competent man to fill the office of Executive. The South, it is true, would not be likely to support Mr. CHASE, although Gen. GRANT might be deemed comparatively unobjectionable. But it is evident that the Southern States are destined to play but a humble part in the great election. It is a remarkable fact that the section of the country lately in insurrection is habitually excluded from the calculations of all parties. The result of the State elections has rendered it manifest that the chief Southern citizens have been entirely disfranchised by the various appliances of test oaths, partial registers, and the file of Federal soldiers at all the polls. The politicians of the North have it within their power, for the second time in the history of the Union, to choose a President without the slightest reference to the opinions or wishes of the Southern community. *Such an opportunity, used with generosity and magnanimity, might be made the means of assuaging old animosities and reconciling a people who now seem to be permanently estranged from their fellow-citizens in the prosperous States.* It has already been half seriously proposed that the names of GRANT and LEE should be placed on the same "ticket;" and, if this crude embodiment of the idea is not likely to be accepted, some wise modification of it may yet recommend itself to the people. There are many forcible considerations which must recommend Gen. GRANT to the nation above all other competitors. In the present condition of the country *what is wanted more than anything else is a strong man at the head of the Administration.* No man can be that in these days who has not the good will of the people on his side and the army at his back. Of weak or compliant Presidents there have been plenty, and a firm President is an obstruction to the business of the country if he represents views which are obnoxious to the majority. Gen. GRANT seems to combine the necessary advantages and qualifications in his own person more completely than any candidate who has yet been named. *He has rendered services to the Northern cause which can never be forgotten, and he has not committed himself to a single act which shows him to be unworthy of the fullest confidence.* His advice would probably be followed when the advice of no one else would be even listened to. He is still the idol of the army, whose votes will have no unimportant share in deciding the election. *There has probably never been another man in the Republic so generally popular since the time of Washington.* His past services are unimportant, compared with those which he might now render to his countrymen, for almost any policy which the President was strong enough to carry out would be better than the confusion caused by perpetual hostilities between the Executive and the Legislature. Gen. GRANT is a just man, and his character justifies the expectation that he would act, in any position in which he was placed, with an earnest regard for the interests of his country. What he decided upon he could accomplish. As affording them relief from the present contentions and heart-burnings, a large proportion of the people would probably welcome GRANT as their President, and the Republicans have done wisely in placing a check upon some of their extreme organs in opposition to him. He may be supplanted by another candidate of whom the world has not yet heard a whisper, but *his defeat could not be attempted without sacrifices which the Republicans, powerful as they are, are not prepared to make.*

CONTINENTAL AFFAIRS.

The Emperor Napoleon and Peace.

The London *Times* of Oct. 17 asserts that its Berlin correspondent has cleared up the mystery of the meeting of the two Emperors at Salzburg. He shows that the scheme of an alliance was dropped before it could be formally articulated. The same journal in its leading article says: "Since his closer acquaintance with German feeling had dispelled his last illusion, the Emperor NAPOLEON's voice has been consistently raised in favor of peace. His utterance at the next Imperial sitting in the Senate will clear any doubt that may still linger in men's minds; but, in the meanwhile, we seek no better guarantee for the continuance of peace than the result of that very journey to Salzburg which has given rise to so vast an amount of equivocation. Before Salzburg the Emperor had evidently no sufficient confidence in his own forces, and was on the lookout for an alliance; after Salzburg the Emperor gave up all hope of alliances, and fell back on their own forces. Has there been, or can there be within months, or perhaps even years, such an increase in these forces, or such a falling off in the Power against which they were to be employed, as to justify an appeal to arms, or to encourage the hope of an easy reverse of fortune?"

Approaching Session of Parliament.

The Sunday *Gazette* says: "As we stated last week, the necessity for convoking Parliament on Nov. 19, before the dispatch of the expedition to Abyssinia, does not depend on financial grounds alone. Indeed, so far as these grounds are concerned, the expedition could probably be conducted without a vote until next February, the time at which supplies could be voted in the usual way; for the Treasury can by a minute allow the War Office to expend the sums available for army services generally, for the purposes of the expedition. But upon higher grounds it is necessary to obtain the sanction of Parliament to that which the public has unanimously, though reluctantly, approved. When, after the Persian expedition in 1857, objection was taken by Mr. ROEBUCK and Mr. GLADSTONE to the making war against a foreign Power without even the knowledge of Parliament, it was maintained that by employing the troops in India and the revenues of India for the purpose, the Queen could make and maintain war against any Power without consulting Parliament, and the force of these objections was acknowledged to the extent of making a special provision to prevent the occurrence of such a contingency. Parliament will now be afforded a full opportunity of giving its opinion upon the policy of the expedition, and all grounds for objection afterward will have been removed. With regard to the "double Government or double authority, under which the expedition is being organized, it may be well to offer a word of explanation. The entire conduct and control of the expedition has been given to the Bombay Government, and rests with Sir ROBERT NAPIER, the Commander-in-Chief in that Presidency. The Government at home are simply carrying out the arrangements which Sir ROBERT deems necessary in the shape of transport supplies and medical arrangements. They are acting, in fact, on his requisitions, and no attempt has been made from home to control or fetter him in any way. So far is this understood by Sir ROBERT NAPIER, that some slight suggestion as to the employment of particular regiments—troops within a short period of their return to England—has been disregarded. Whether in fulfilling its subordinate duties the War Department has done credit to its organization time will show, but it is at least free from the imputation of interference which has been cast upon it.

The Abyssinian Expedition.

The *Times* announces that the Abyssinian reconnoitering party, under command of Col. MERRIWETHER, left Bombay in three steamers on the 17th. It consists of 100 rank and file of the Twenty-first Bombay Native Infantry, and 40 troopers of the Third Bombay Cavalry, with officers, engineers, &c. The party was expecting to leave Aden on the 29th of September for Massowah. The principal objects are to find a suitable shore for debarkation, and the location of some 200 steamers and transports, a good route, and a post inland on the high land some sixty miles from the shore. It is possible that the landing place will be fixed in Annesley Bay, which is some distance south of Massowah.

An Armory Sacked by Fenians.

A dispatch from Reepham to Reuter's Bureau sets forth, that at midnight, on Oct. 14, a Fenian mob attacked the armory of the Twelfth Norfolk Rifle Volunteers, situated at Reepham. Sixty rifles and 10,000 ball cartridges were carried away. Pistol shots were exchanged, some policemen wounded, and the armorer in charge is mortally wounded. There was great excitement in the district. The Fenians had retired to Foxley Wood, pursued by the police and volunteers, under the command of Gen. SUTTON. A troop of cavalry had been sent for from Norwich.

Rumored Shooting of the Queen.

A paragraph relating to rumors of Fenian movements in Scotland appears in the *Scotsman* of Oct. 15 as follows: "A rumor was spread in Aberdeen yesterday that the Queen had been shot at by some Irishmen while out in the neighborhood of Balmoral, and to this alarming intelligence was ascribed the departure of Major Ross, the Chief Constable of the County of Aberdeen, and of Sheriff COMRIE THOMSON, by the afternoon train for Ballater, accompanied by a body of soldiers belonging to the depots in the barracks. So far, however, as we have been able to learn by telegraphic inquiry at a late hour, there existed no foundation whatever for the startling rumor. No alarm of the presence of Fenians prevails or has prevailed anywhere on Deeside—although in Aberdeen itself, as we are informed, rumors of intended Fenian enterprises have been very current. The soldiers left Aberdeen by orders from headquarters, for the purpose of furnishing a guard of honor on the occasion of Her Majesty uncovering the statue of the Prince Consort which has recently been erected near Balmoral: and the Sheriff and Chief Constable presumably went to Balmoral in connection with the same ceremonial. Some busy imaginations, excited by the vague talk about possible Fenian raids in Aberdeen, had apparently coupled their fancies with the fact of the departure of the soldiers, and thus generated the painful and foolish report which it is most gratifying to be able to deprive of a moment's currency beyond the spot where it arose."

The Fight for the British Championship.

The London *Star* says: "The fight for the pugilistic championship which was to have come off Oct. 15, did not take place. On the contrary, MACE was arrested at Herne-Hill, and removed for examination at Bow-street. How MACE came to be discovered is occasioning great discussion among the ruffianly fraternity; and if it were ever intended that a fight should take place between him and O'BALDWIN, it is strange that the design should have been baulked on two successive occasions. At Bow-street the magistrate ordered MACE and his cousins, who were arrested with him, to find heavy bail to keep the peace for twelve months. At first it was stated that they could not to do so, and they were to be sent to prison. Later in the day, however, bail was forthcoming, and the three worthies were released."

Terrible Accident in a Mine.

The *Liberté* gives particulars of a terrible accident which occurred Oct. 13, in a mine near the town of St. Etienne. Between 9 and 10 o'clock in the morning an explosion, caused by fire-damp, occurred, the ground caved in, and a number of unfortunates perished. On the morning of the 19th thirty-seven bodies had been taken from the mine, many of them burned to a crisp.

The Jaffa Colonists.

The Jaffa colonists, numbering about forty souls, chiefly women and children, had arrived at Alexandria, on board the steamer *Quaker City*. Their passages were paid as far as Alexandria, and they were landed at that place in a state of utter destitution. A small fund had been collected and was in the hands of Hon. CHARLES HALE, United States Consul-General for Egypt, for the purpose of sending the unfortunate colonists back to the United States, but it was wholly inadequate to the purpose. At this juncture, Mr. M. S. BEACH, of the New-York *Sun*, (one of the *Quaker City* excursionists,) with great generosity, placed in Mr. HALE's hands the sum of £300 sterling to complete the sum necessary to enable the colonists to be sent home. Passages were forthwith taken for the entire party, and they left Alexandria on the 5th of October, per steamer for Liverpool, *en route* for America.

THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

A New Railroad Enterprise.

OTTAWA, Canada, Monday, Oct. 28.

Notice has been given that application will be made to the Legislature of Ontario to enlarge the charter of the Erie and Ontario Railways, allowing that Company to construct a line to the Detroit River.

The discount on American invoices for the ensuing week is 31 per cent.

The Ship-Carpenters' Strike—Trouble With a Mob.

QUEBEC, Canada, Monday, Oct. 28.

The ringleaders concerned in the late demonstration of the ship-carpenters' strike were arrested to-day. A mob of roughs, to the number of several hundred attempted a rescue, but were driven off by the soldiers. Bail to any amount was offered for the release of the prisoners, but it was refused.

The jail is guarded by a strong detachment of the Rifle Brigade.

The Inland Navigation Company, with a view of extending operations next year, have purchased the steamers *Corinthian* and *Union*; and also the American steamers *Cataract*, *Bay State*, *Lord Elgin* and *Ontario*.

Cessation of the Run on Toronto Banks.

TORONTO, Canada, Monday, Oct. 28.

The run on the banks which has been going on here for the few days past has now virtually ceased. There was but little demand for gold to-day.

MAINE.

Attempted Assassination in Saco.

SACO, Me., Monday, Oct. 28.

F. C. ADAMS, Mail Agent between Boston and Portland, was shot at in one of our principal streets at about 8 o'clock last night. The ball grazed his head, rendering him insensible for a moment. The ruffian then attacked him with the butt-end of the pistol, inflicting several wounds before being frightened away. The would-be murderer, or his reasons for the attempt, are still unknown.

Weston, the Pedestrian.

PORTLAND, Me., Monday, Oct. 28.

WESTON, the pedestrian, starts from here to-morrow on his great walk to Chicago against time.

OHIO.

Eastern Mails Burned—Fatal Accident.

CINCINNATI Monday, Oct. 28.

The Eastern mail which left New-York on Friday evening was burned at the railroad accident at Xenia, Saturday night.

Two men, named STEWART and FISTCUS, were run over and instantly killed by the Saturday night's express train, west of Newpoint, Ind.

The Cincinnati Billiard Tournament.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Oct. 28.

The following were the games at the billiard tournament to-day: The first was won by ACKERMAN, beating SNYDER, the score standing ACKERMAN, 301; SNYDER, 185; winner's average 18 13-16. In the second game, CHOATE beat RIVERS by 301 to 71; CHOATE's average was 10 11-29.

In the third game FOSTER beat SMITH. The score was: FOSTER, 300; SMITH, 102. FOSTER's average, 28. The fourth game was between PARKER and DAVIS. PARKER was the winner, his average being 17. VERMUELON beat RIVERS in the fifth game, the score being 302 to 282, and the winner's average 25 1-6. COON and CHOATE played the sixth game, which was won by the former. The score was—COON 300, CHOATE 192; winner's average, 10 10:29. Thus far FOSTER is ahead and COON is second. The tournament will close on Wednesday.

VIRGINIA.

The Election Over—The Facts about the Polls being Kept Open—Discharge of Colored Employes—Gen. Schofield and Col. Rose Denounced.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Saturday, Oct. 26, 1867.

Peace reigns in Richmond, and so far as has been heard from, all is quiet south of the Potomac; but we have certainly passed through an exciting week. Yet there was no serious trouble, thanks to the military precautions. The bar-rooms were closed from Monday evening till Friday morning, much to the disgust of the "licensed" sellers and the "unlicensed drinkers" of mean whisky. And yet there was much of the article consumed during the three days and five nights, and there were many noisy drunken men upon the streets and about the polls. The bristling bayonets and flashing sabres of Gen. GRANGER's soldiers were very "influential" in preserving the peace.

There was confusion in all parts of the city, and near the several voting places it was, of course, quite tense. But the general safety made the great majority of the people—white as well as black—conservators of the peace, and an armed neutrality was maintained. I say armed, for it may be safely estimated that every second man carried a knife or pistol, and would have used them had an emergency arisen.

It is all over now, and good feeling is fast being restored. The white people were very angry at being defeated, and were loud in their denunciation of the Commanding-General for keeping the polls open for the negroes to vote. When the facts are fully stated, it will be found the General was not so much to blame as they so inconsiderately allege. The white vote was nearly all polled the first day, and fully completed the second; because there was no difficulty experienced in casting a white ballot. Everything on their side went smoothly and like "clock work." Each walked up with his ticket in his hand, called out his name, and it being found on the roll the ballot was deposited. It was very different, however, with the blacks, who gave the Commissioners much annoyance, in a number of ways, which retarded the voting greatly; and it may be safely estimated that more time was consumed in polling one black vote than there was in taking in two white ballots. The General learning on Wednesday evening that the entire white registered vote had been polled, while there were still a large number of registered blacks who had not voted, he ordered the polling booth for colored voters in one of the wards to be kept open till "midnight" on Thursday.

Allegations of fraudulent voting by the blacks, of bringing them in from the country around by the cart-load, and registering and voting them, and of many of them "voting often" and "voting late," as well as "voting early," are freely made. The fact, however, that the vote was so close, and that the negro majority was only some 450, while they had about 1,000 more names registered than the whites had, would seem to indicate that a very great amount of corruption could not have been practiced.

CLASS VS. CLASS.

The most ominous fact brought out by this election is that the negro is fully arrayed against the white man. There were but 51 white men in the city out of a total vote of 10,051, who voted the black ticket, and against their own race and color! The Northern men in the city and the moderate Republicans either did not vote at all or voted the "Conservative" ticket, while the "Southern loyalists" of the city are in all probability comprised in the "immortal fifty." The names of these of course will be "ferreted" out, and they will be held up to the usual amount of scorn. Of the blacks, the Conservatives were either intimidated or they stopped at home, as advised by their white friends and employers; twenty-six of the bravest of them, however, voted the Conservative ticket. To do this required a vast deal of moral courage upon their part, for they will all be "spotted" by their race, and they will be called to account some day when the bayonet is not at hand for their protection. At this moment the feud between the whites and the blacks is rather bitter; and there exists not the shadow of a doubt that every effort will be made by white employers to secure white laborers from the North and from Europe, and that they will discharge their black servants and employes as soon as they can possibly find others to take their places. Of course immigration is the popular idea of the day, and is advocated by all the papers. Northern people will be preferred, as they can be made available as voters sooner. The foreigner would of course be retarded for five years by the naturalization laws. A great many persons have already discharged their black help—and many who voted the Radical ticket find themselves "out of place" this evening. But this may of course all terminate in the usual way with such excitements, and the wild calculations and reckless threats of to-day may be forgotten in the sober second thought of to-morrow.

ASPECT OF AFFAIRS.

The Convention will be intensely Radical, and the greater number of the delegates will be very ignorant men. The Constitution framed by it will, it is thought, be so extreme and proscriptive that it will be voted down. This is the present determination of the white people. Congress may, however, check them in that direction by changing the Reconstruction Law.

The white people who registered and voted are very bitter against these impracticables, who failed to register, and thus habilitate themselves to do their duty upon election day, and these are only denounced second to the negroes and to "HUNNICUTT and his set."

The "moderate" Republicans are also angry with the impracticable and intractable "Conservatives" or "Democrats," who refused, in the confidence of their strength, to listen to any terms of compromise. The latter could not vote for any but Southern men with Southern principles, and they would under no circumstances vote for the negro.

But Gen. SCHOFIELD is blamed for the defeat of the white ticket. It was ahead when the hour expired at which, according to his order, the polls were to be closed; and they say he purposely kept them open until the negroes secured the majority. This will be urged at Washington as a ground for declaring the election illegal, and a document has been prepared by J. H. GILMER, Esq., one of the most prominent members of the Bar of this city, which will be published in the city papers on Monday. GILMER, it is currently reported, denounced Col. ROSE during the election, and told him if he would take his uniform off he would "whip him on the spot."

A negro boy has just shot another negro boy on Broad-street. Two buckshot took effect in the breast of the wounded lad, who is not considered dangerously injured. This was all the bloodshed of the week.

During the coming week the Phillips' murder trial, for murdering his wife on DURKEE's farm in this county last February, will divide public attention with RISTORI, who will certainly apear before our "fashionables" on the 5th, 6th and 7th prox. KAPPA.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

—The second edition of the American reprint of *A Thousand Miles in the Rob Roy Canoe*, has been issued by Roberts Brothers, of Boston, and is for sale in this City by Sheldon & Co. It is a very neatly printed little volume of about three hundred pages, and is illustrated with wood cuts and maps of the route pursued by the solitary navigator. The narrative is not a very exciting one, but will furnish pleasant reading for a couple of hours. The enterprise of the enthusiastic English paddler might well be repeated by American amateurs on our own great rivers and lakes. Who will be the first to do it, and write a lively account of his adventures and explorations?

— We have received from T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia, Miss Emmeline Lott's interesting book on *Harem Life in Egypt and Constantinople*. The position held by this lady, that of "Governess to his Highness the Grand Pacha Ibrahim, son of his Highness Ismael Pacha, Viceroy of Egypt," gave her opportunities, which she has turned to good account, for observing the various phases of domestic life in the East. The present volume, like its predecessor, *Nights in the Harem*, contains much that is new and interesting to English and American readers. It is published in very neat style.

—Messrs. Peterson & Brothers have in press and will soon publish the letters written for the newspaper Press by Col. John W. Forney during his late European tour. They will form a large duodecimo volume of 400 pages, printed on the finest paper, handsomely bound in cloth. These letters contain their author's observations on European society, politics, amusements, manufactures and educational and religious institutions.

— We have received from Mr. G. P. Putnam *Haydn's Dictionary of Dates*, with a supplement relating chiefly to American topics, and a copious Biographical Index. This edition comprises the whole of the last English edition of Haydn's compilation, edited by Mr. B. Vincent, of the British Museum, and with the important additions of the American editor, forms a most valuable and convenient volume of reference. It is published in a very compact and handy form.

— Of equal value with the preceding volume is Townsend's *Manual of Dates*, the second edition of which, revised and materially enlarged, is imported by Scribner, Welford & Co., of this City. It is beautifully printed, in clear and readable type, on firm, white paper, and forms a very compact and serviceable volume of reference. The most accurate memory is frequently at fault for a date, when time is too precious to be wasted in a long hunt through encyclopedias or books of history, and at such a moment a volume like this admirable manual becomes of almost incalculable value.

—Messrs. Ticknor & Fields are hastening the completion of their various editions of Dickens' works. Seventeen volumes of the illustrated library edition have already appeared, the latest comprising the *The Old Curiosity Shop* and *Dombey & Son*, each in two volumes. The illustrations to the former are from designs by G. Cattermole, H. K. Browne and D. Maclise—to the latter solely from the designs of Mr. Browne. The latest addition to the Diamond series is *Oliver Twist*, with illustrations from the designs of Sol. Eytinge, Jr.

—The same firm have also published an illustrated volume of Mrs. Stowe's entertaining stories for juvenile readers under the title of *Queer Little People*, which originally appeared in *Young Folks*. Also, part second of *Good Stories*, containing seven excellent stories with several illustrations.

—Messrs. Leypoldt & Holt have published for the author, Mr. Charles Astor Bristed, a very neatly printed volume entitled *The Interference Theory of Government*. The work is directed against the "aquarian movement" in this country, and presents the argument against prohibition in a very clear and forcible manner. As by far the best statement of that side of this important question that has yet appeared, the book deserves to be widely read.

—The second volume of Lossing's *Pictorial History of the Civil War in America* (T. Belknap, Hartford, and T. Belknap & Co., New-York) will undoubtedly find many readers. It is profusely illustrated with portraits of the prominent actors in the war and with sketches of the scenes of important events. A third volume, which will be ready for publication in the ensuing Spring, will complete the work.

—*Under Two Flags* is the last of Messrs. Lippincott's issue of the remarkable novels by Ouida. In this story we meet with the same characteristics that are so conspicuous in the other works of its author—to wit: the same leonine, tawney-bearded gentleman stalks through its pages, and is alternately an exhausted swell and a Munchausen in a soldier's coat. There is also the same ideal heroine whose chief attribute is her lofty severity and whose only weakness is that she falls in love with the gentlemanly athlete whose facial ornaments are as of "corded silk." The book is, however, very clever in point of dramatic intensity; and inasmuch as a great part of its action takes place among the "Army of Africa," during its last Algerian campaign, there is enough of novelty to commend it to the majority of readers.

—*The Curate's Discipline*, a Novel by Mrs. Eilvart, published by Harper & Brothers, is a pleasantly written story, with some life-like sketches of character and well-sustained interest.

—A very clever *brochure* in rhyme, called *Alderman Rooney at the Great Exhibition of the American Institute*, edited by Mr. D. O'C. Townley, and illustrated by designs from Magrath, has been published by the New-York News Company. There is some very excellent satire in the verses and also in the illustrations.

—The latest addition to the translated series of Louisa Muhlbach's historical novels is *Napoleon and the Queen of Prussia*. The author aimed, of course, to present the Prussian view of the Emperor, and was so successful in the attempt that the King of Prussia rewarded her patriotic efforts in the most signal manner. There is, however, less in this volume to interest American readers than in almost any other of the series. It has none of that strong dramatic interest that so took hold of the reader of *Joseph Second and his Court*. The translation is only passable, and the illustrations are of the most ordinary kind in design and execution.

—*The Book Buyer* is the title of a very useful little publication by Scribner & Co., which is to appear regularly every month. It is designed, as its name indicates, to aid purchasers in the selection of books by giving accurate and serviceable information, in a condensed form, in regard to latest publications.

—Messrs. A. S. Barnes & Co. have published a little work by Frederick S. Jewell, entitled *Grammatical Diagrams Defended and Improved*.

The negroes in Charlottesville, Va., had a torchlight procession on the night of the 25th inst., in honor of the election of their candidates to the Convention. One of them, Mr. C. L. Thompson, was called upon at his house, and made a short speech. He said that he had not committed himself to any course of action, neither did he intend to do it. He regarded himself as the representative of no particular race, out of the whole people of Virginia, and specially of the people of Albemarle. It was true he had been elected by the votes of the colored people, for which he was obliged to them, but he wanted them to understand that he was not their representative to the exclusion of the whites. He knew that he should leave here with the execrations of his own race, but he hoped by his acts to return with their approbation.

THE SUFFRAGE QUESTION.

Congress Cannot Constitutionally Regulate Suffrage—The Constitution on this Subject—The Practice of the Government—The War Power Extends Over the Rebel States.

The Beeches, Friday, Oct. 25, 1867.

I do not ask whether Congress can regulate suffrage within States conquered in rebellion, for I think that it is too plain for argument. The States that seceded had no right to secede, and their acts in that respect were void. Nevertheless, they were placed by the war in a state of absolute ruin, and from that condition there was no possible recovery, except by act of Congress. It was for Congress then to prescribe the conditions upon which they could return to their original condition. Hence Congress could, as a necessary sequel of the war, prescribe the condition and regulate the right of suffrage. That this was a Constitutional result of the war power, a power entirely without limits, is, I think, the settled opinion of the thinking men of the country; certainly the opinion of all sound Constitutional lawyers. It would assuredly have been the opinion of John Q. Adams, because merely a practical conclusion from his speech on the Texas question; and it is a conclusion from the principles laid down by Daniel Webster. But it is a very different question from the one I propose. Suppose there had been no war—as there has been none in the States which did not secede and whose State Governments were preserved intact—had Congress any right to regulate or interfere with suffrage within the States? I confess that I have been very much surprised at seeing it coolly assumed by some intelligent and respectable persons, that Congress has the right to prescribe a uniform rule of suffrage in the States. I got a very different idea from the study of the Constitution. I grant that it is quite desirable to have a uniform rule of suffrage in this country, because convenient and easily understood; but I cannot see in what way it will conduce to the happiness or welfare of the people. Beside, if Congress has a right to prescribe a uniform rule of suffrage among all the States, why has it not the power to give a voter the right to vote in any State where he may happen to be? In other words, if we have power to take away from a State the very element which constitutes its individuality, why have we not the right to take away all the elements which constitute its separate existence? Why can we not apportion Senators according to the population of States? Undoubtedly the Constitution might be so amended; but obviously it will not be, because half the States are small and will not consent to part with their power to make New-York and Ohio more powerful. But this very doctrine has been partially advanced by the Democratic Party in the West, by complaining that the small States of New-England had the same number of Senators with New-York and Pennsylvania. We must take the Constitution as it is and abide by it, if we do not want to imperialize the nation and bring it to the condition of France. Well, what does the Constitution say about suffrage? Nothing but the plainest implication that that question belongs to the States. Article 1, section 2, first clause, says: "The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States, and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature." This is all that the Constitution says about the qualifications of voters. Now, if a State is a State, no one can deny its right to say who shall vote for its own Legislature; but these electors are those, and no others, who have a right to vote for members of the United States House of Representatives. Again, the electors for President, by article 2, section 1, second clause, are appointed by each State in such a manner as the Legislature thereof may direct.

There is not in the Constitution a particle of power, direct or indirect, which gives Congress the least right over the question of suffrage, except in the Territories. What then has induced any one to imagine such a thing, I cannot conceive, except it may this: During the war Congress, and the President also, were obliged to and did exercise various extraordinary powers—but, with perhaps a very little exception—just and legitimate powers. They were clearly granted under the power of Congress to declare war, and take all necessary means to prosecute it; and of the President to command the army and navy, and use them to prosecute war and enforce the laws. This power has no limits but that of necessity, and although some extra Constitutional acts were done, they were acts necessary to those which were Constitutional. It is not strange that those not familiar with the Constitution should not see clearly the distinction between the power of Government granted for war and those granted only for peace. Hence it is that we have a large body of patriotic and intelligent people who think that Congress is vested with a right to do almost any conceivable thing. This class of men have their representatives in Congress—representatives who are much better acquainted with the price of flour and pork than they are with the Constitution. Of course we shall have propositions of the wildest sort. A Committee is sitting, I believe, to inquire whether Maryland has a republican form of government. I shall move the previous question — whether the Committee knows what a republican form of government is? I doubt whether they ever heard of the Republics of Florence, Venice and Genoa, or the Commonwealth of England. If they had, they would know that a republican form of government may exist consistently with a legal aristocracy. But even this idle work is no more absurd than an attempt to regulate suffrage in a State.

The Convention which formed the Constitution of the United States found the States with different degrees and forms of suffrage. In Connecticut, freemen voted, that is, those who were recognized as citizens of the several towns. In most of the Southern States a property qualification was required. Scarcely any two were alike. The Convention found the right of suffrage in the several States in this diverse condition, and left it so; for there was not a man in the Convention who supposed that the General Government had any right or reason to interfere with it. The original powers of Government reside undoubtedly in the whole body of the people; but it is exactly the whole body of the people which has conferred suffrage on a few. New-York may choose that women should vote, but that is no reason why she should force Ohio to admit women to vote. But if Congress can regulate suffrage, that is precisely the thing to be done. The States having a majority in Congress will enforce what form of suffrage on the other States they please. Against such an idea as this the whole practice of the Government, as well as the Constitution, is clearly opposed. It is now eighty years since the Constitution was adopted, and we have had at different times war, peace and insurrection, yet never, till very recently, has it been proposed to regulate suffrage by Congress. We have a great many people in our country who seem to think they have a mission to reform mankind by law. They have got an invention to make the world perfect, and they want it patented; and after it is patented, they want a law to enforce the patent. If they would rely more on the Gospel, and less on their own inventions, I think they would make more progress. I don't believe if all the Russians, Chinese and Kalmucks, or each, had impartial suffrage, they would be a particle better off for it. What has it done for France? One of the first acts of suffrage was to put that creature Napoleon on the throne.

A Veteran Observer.

LOUISIANA.

The Yellow Fever at New-Orleans—Its Effect on Business—Political Affairs—A Bank President Flogged.

From Our Own Correspondent.

New-Orleans, Saturday, Oct. 19, 1867.

No stranger would suspect that under these beautiful days and balmy nights lurked a deadly disease which decimated our people. Yet notwithstanding the heats of Summer have abated, the yellow fever still continues, though with reduced mortality. We have lost 3,000, at least, and may apprehend an increase of that number before the disease shall have been extirpated by Winter weather. Our only consolation for this scourge consists in the fact that an immense number of people have been acclimated, and that business need not be in future so much interrupted as heretofore. We have had instances where the merchants and their clerks have been so prostrated by the fever that the houses have been closed. One house has lost within ten days three active partners, besides one or more clerks.

TRADE.

The epidemic has inflicted more injury upon New-Orleans than in former years, because there having been no other outlet to the ocean for the Mississippi territory, shippers were compelled to hold their crops, and merchants to postpone their purchases until the health of New-Orleans was restored. The complete system of railroads between the West and East, with the connections running down into the whole South, enables impatient shippers to send their freight East, while the interior merchant visits Baltimore or New-York in about the same time that would be required to visit New-Orleans, and without danger of yellow fever, select his own goods and bring them directly home by rail. We fear, therefore, that by the time the epidemic ceases here entirely, the interior merchants will have filled their shelves in Northern markets, and that we shall have a dull time during the Winter. Indeed, much of the produce shipped through New-Orleans will be drawn against to pay for goods bought in another market. If the Federal Government could rise above party objects we might expect some sort of continental policy which would enable New-Orleans to expand her trade in the direction of the Gulf, and so more than replace the trade whic has been wrested from her.

THE SCHISM.

Between the white Republicans and the black Republicans grows even wider. The Board of School Directors have provided for opening separate schools for the colored children. The *Tribune*, as an organ of amalgamation by law, says:

"The opening of the separate schools is nothing but a prudential measure on the part of our enemies. Let us not be caught in their net. We have only a few months to wait. The coming Constitutional Convention will settle this matter all right. We have so long been deprived of the benefit of public education that we can well afford to wait a few months longer. Were we to be caught in the snare prepared for us, we would have to give up the contest for some time to come. Ask only what belongs to you, and accept nothing less."

The *Tribune* does not hesitate to class the *Republican*, which advocates the legal rights of the negroes, among its "enemies." Thus:

"All our enemies favor the system. The New-Orleans *Republican* takes a deep interest in the realization of these schools. Its reporter has paid them a visit, and he already makes suggestions for their improvement, which means that our enemies intend to make them last. They are of a common accord in support of the star schools, and it ought to be a sufficient reason to convince us that they are not what we ought to have."

This issue between amalgamation by law, to be enforced by a grand army, and those who wish to assure right and protection to all, but to leave the domestic circle like the pulpit, sacred, cannot be avoided. The issue will be decided alike in Ohio and Louisiana.

OLD WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS.

The dullness of trade was enlivened yesterday by the execution of a claim made by a depositor in the late First National Bank against the President of that institution. The depositor, armed with an ink-pot and a cowhide, met the very jaunty President, who walked with his fancy cane in all the pride of successful finance. The depositor advanced upon the financier with his hand grenade, and discharged it with many opprobrious epithets upon his person. Having brought the financier to the popular color the depositor commenced lathering him with the cowhide. Having beaten down all resistance and pounded the financier to his satisfaction, the depositor rolled him into the gutter by way, it is supposed, of liquidation. The financier having thus obtained his discharge fled in the first cab, and the victor withdrew pacified.

As this occurred at High 'Change, where merchants most do congregate, the settlement between banker and depositor excited much admiration. Regarding it as a business transaction no one interfered. It was perhaps a return to that healthy Anglo-Saxon practice of "kicking the coppers" out of a fellow if they could be extracted in no other manner. It is very hard on the part of dilettanti financiers, when honest and earnest men confide their money to their care and receive a notice in bankruptcy as an offset to a certificate of deposit.

THE THEATRES.

We are much behind time in the drama. There have been one or two negro vaudeville saloons open during the Summer. The Academy of Music opened prematurely but yellow jack dead-headed the corps to such an extent that they dispersed and the theatre closed. The Olympic and the Clio, on the site of the old Orleans Theatre, are alone advertised. The latter is thus far devoted exclusively to tableau with songs and dances. It is said to leave very little curiosity to witness the "Black Crook." The Varieties and St. Charles are still silent, and the manager of the latter has taken a short engagement in your City. The French Opera House will open with unusual attractions. M. Alhaiza has spent the Summer in Europe, and has with much energy completed the selection of a stock corps esteemed equal to any that has heretofore appeared here. As a specimen of his energy, it seems that certain parties in Paris having charged him with being to blame in shipping his artistes last year on the ill-fated steamer which perished at sea, M. Alhaiza challenged and fought the slanderer, receiving a slight bullet wound as a testimonial of his spirit.

SOON FORGOTTEN.

So all this epidemic, all these looks, all this gloom will soon be forgotten with new friends, new business and new amusements. New-Orleans is like a battle-field. Men rush to the front for fortune. They are shot down, carried to the rear, and forgotten in the shouts of victory or the capture of the spoils of contest. Go to a cemetery and read the lessons inscribed with every name. Natives of all lands, of both sexes and of every age, have been cut down by an epidemic as indiscriminating as the cannon. Each of those persons has, in all probability, come to New-Orleans to found or retrieve a fortune. What hopes have perished with them! What visions have been dispelled with their last breath! Yet their places will be filled, and their names forgotten.

W. M. B.

The Yellow Fever in New-Orleans.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, Oct. 22.

The total number of interments reported by the sextons of the city cemeteries, during the week ending Sunday, is 411, of which 235 died of yellow fever, 39 of other fevers and 137 of various diseases. The number of deaths from yellow fever week before last was 355, thus showing a decrease during the week which has just closed of 120. Since the week ending Sept. 29, it has been gradually on the decline. During that week it reached its height, the number of deaths from the disease being 489. These figures plainly show that the epidemic has run its course, doubtless for the want of subjects to attack and the atmospheric changes combined. The mortality the past week was greater among the foreigners than Americans, and, also, among the males than the females. This has been the case ever since the commencement of the epidemic. The mortality has also been much greater among the whites than the blacks.

We have been informed that the disease the past week has resisted treatment more stubbornly than at any other time during the epidemic, and that in proportion to the number of attacks it has been more fatal. We will not vouch for the accuracy of this statement, though we have heard it asserted by numbers. If it is so, it is evident that the cause is attributable to the change in the weather.

Though the disease is steadily decreasing, yet it would not be safe for those who are absent from the city, or the unacclimated, to return until this latitude has been visited by several good frosts. Experienced physicians assert that one frost is not sufficient to kill the disease, that the germ of the pestilence lingers in houses and bedding even after a frost, and an unacclimated person, coming in contact with the localities and things thus infected, is very apt to be attacked. Our advice, then, to the absent ones, is to remain away until after several frosts.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The New-York Firemen and the Yellow Fever Sufferers.

A special meeting of the New-York Firemen's Association was held at their rooms yesterday, to take action relative to assisting their brother firemen of Houston, Texas. It seems that the Firemen's Charitable Association of that place have exhausted their entire funds and have run heavily into debt in relieving the distressed of their own city and some fifteen interior towns during the prevalence of the yellow fever, and being unable to carry out their good work any longer without outside assistance, they made a public appeal to their brother firemen throughout the country.

The New-York Firemen's Association accordingly called the above meeting, and resolved to take the matter in hand and raise the amount necessary for their relief. Accordingly, the following gentlemen were appointed a special committee to receive donations: Henry Wilson, William Lamb, L. J. Parker, Robert Wright, F. A. Ridabock, J. J. Bloomfield, John Underhill, Thomas C. Burns and Thomas E. Tripler.

Frederick A. Ridabock, one of the Trustees of the Widows' and Orphans' Fund, was appointed Treasurer. Donations will be received by any of the above-named Committee; also, by Livingston, Fox & Co., No. 88 Liberty-street, and Geo. E. Biddle & Co., No. 19 Park-place. The Park Bank has consented to forward the money free of charge.

Board of Internal Revenue.

The Metropolitan Board of Internal Revenue met yesterday. The usual routine business only was transacted. The following seizures are reported as having been made since those last published in the Times:

The vinegar factory of Marcus Francisco, Quarry-street, Newark, N. J., where a copper still was found at work, and also several hogsheads of mast.

Five barrels of old Newport rum, at No. 19 Beaver-street; detained to prove tax paid.

The distillery of H. Dieffenbach, No. 12 Pell-street; for not making true and exact entries of molasses put in mast, and also for keeping the place closed, so that access could not be obtained to the same until two hours after the arrival of officers.

The distillery of R. A. Butler, Plymouth-street, near Hudson-avenue, Brooklyn. The books show that from the 1st day of October to the 23d the distillery was not running, whereas there was inserted an entry showing four barrels to have been placed in bonded warehouse. They also show 750 gallons of molasses to have been placed in mast, whereas there are over 4,000 gallons of mast on hand besides that contained in cistern, quantity not yet ascertained.

The distillery of Mathew Smith, Little-street, near John, Brooklyn. The still was found running, there were no entries on the books, and about 4,000 gallons of mast on hand.

The distillery of John Meegarm, Water-street, between Gold and Bridge, Brooklyn. The still was warm, there were about 6,000 gallons of mast on hand, and an entry on the book of 5,000 gallons of molasses, which would call for 35,000 gallons of mast.

These three seizures in Brooklyn were made by Mr. Wm. Johnson, who placed his men in charge. During the evening, in the absence of the Inspector, the men were attacked by ruffians of the Fifth Ward, one of them severely beaten, and the others driven away. The matter is now in the hands of the Board, who, as in duty bound, will endeavor to bring home this outrage to the parties implicated.

The Printer's "Strike"—The Prisoners Released.

Oswald Morris and Eugene O'Rorke, newspaper compositors, formerly employed in the *World* office, appeared before Justice Hogan yesterday at the Tombs Police Court, to answer the charge of disorderly conduct in preventing certain other compositors from attending to their work in the *World* office, and endeavoring to persuade them to join in a strike. The particulars in this case were published in the Times of Saturday, when it was stated that the strike grew out of a dispute between the proprietors of the *World* and their employes in relation to the former furnishing certain "dead matter" to a Brooklyn paper. The examination proved to be a very brief one, and consisted of statements made by the parties concerned, Mr. Leonard Munce, the cashier, his counsel and the accused. The magistrate discharged the accused, as there had been no actual offence committed, and cautioned them against any further interference with workmen differing from them in opinion, remarking that workmen feeling aggrieved should either leave off work in a peaceable manner and seek employment elsewhere, or appeal to the law for redress, if that were possible. This will, no doubt, be the last scene in the "strike" made by the *World* printers; they have lost good situations and failed to carry the point made by them. As was observable in the preliminary examination, the proceedings yesterday were attended by a large number of compositors employed on other newspapers.

The Theatres in the Summer Season.

The following is an official statement of the receipts and income taxes of the City theatres for the Summer season:

	Gross receipts.	Tax.
WALLACK'S.		
June	$11,301	$227 82
July	12,890	257 80
August	20,567	411 38
NEW-YORK.		
June	$7,973	$159 46
July	7,207	145 50
August	16,290	325 80
OLYMPIC.		
June	$9,657	$193 14
July	6,410	128 14
August—No receipts returned.		
NIBLO'S GARDEN.		
June	$38,466	$769 32
July	30,866	616 72
August	35,461	709 22
BROADWAY.		
June	$10,895	$217 90
July	8,982	179 64
August—No returns.		
BARNUM'S MUSEUM.		
June	$39,407	$719 52
July	20,450	409 00
August	63,184	1,263 68
NEW-YORK CIRCUS.		
June	$10,302	$206 04
July	22,662	453 24
August	20,773	415 46
BANVARD'S MUSEUM.		
July	$4,142	$88 85
August	3,806	76 12

Board of Councilmen.

This Board met at 2 P. M. yesterday, Mr. Brinkman in the Chair.

The resolutions from the other Board, annulling the resolutions rescinding the license ordnance were read and concurred in by a vote of 19 to 1.

The Board then adjourned until Nov. 7.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—COMAN, Justice.

JUVENILE THIEVES.

John Keegan, Wm. Langman and John McGrath, all boys of tender years, were arraigned before the acting magistrate yesterday on a charge of having stolen $40 in notes and fractional currency from the till of Thomas Burke, of No. 100 Cherry-street. The accused acknowledged their guilt, stating that they had spent the money in various ways. They were accordingly committed for trial.

EXCISE CASES.

John Kercher, of No. 163 Mott-street, was arrested on Sunday by Capt. Garland, of the Fourteenth Precinct, and arraigned before the acting magistrate on a charge of having violated the Excise Law in selling liquor on the Sabbath. Officer Martinot, of the Fourteenth Precinct, arrested George Kent, of No. 10 Howard-street, on the same charge. Both were allowed to give bail in the sum of $300 to answer at the Court of General Sessions.

A BLACKMAILING ATTEMPT.

Yesterday afternoon a man giving the name of Wm. Clark, entered the wholesale store of Geo. D. Craby, No. 218 Pearl-street, and requested a private interview. Mr. Craby invited Clark into his office, when the latter stated that he "was hard up" and desired some money, and if Mr. Craby did not "come down" he would make trouble for him, omitting to specify in what way he intended setting about it. The merchant called in Officer Whittall, of the Second Precinct, who arrested Clark and arraigned him before the acting magistrate. Mr. Craby made the necessary affidavit and the accused was committed for trial.

WORTHLESS CHECK.

Mr. Paul De Spotte, of No. 336 Canal-street, caused the arrest of John Smith yesterday, by Officer McArthur, of the Broadway Squad, on a charge of passing a worthless check on the 11th ult. It appears that the accused called upon the complainant, and presented a paper purporting to be a check drawn upon the Ninth National Bank of this City for $26, and signed J. T. Potter. Smith desired that the check be cashed, which Mr. De Spotte consented to do. The fact that no such name as Potter appeared upon the books of the Bank was subsequently ascertained, hence the complaint. When arraigned before the Court, the prisoner was fully committed for trial.

ALLEGED GRAND LARCENY.

Wm. Henryson was arrested by Officer Hasty, of the City Hall Police, and arraigned before the acting magistrate yesterday on a charge of grand larceny by trick and device. It appears that two cases of dry-goods, valued at $600, belonging to J. C. Burrage, of No. 4 College-place, were landed at Pier No. 1 North River. The prisoner appeared on the Pier with a paper purporting to be an order for the goods, which were delivered to him. A carman was procured and the goods were taken to the corner of Pell-street and the Bowery, where the prisoner took possession of them. Officer Hasty saw the transaction and followed Henryson, finally arresting him as he was about removing the goods to some other place. When brought before the Court he was remanded for examination. Several other complaints will be made against him.

JEFFERSON MARKET—DODGE, Justice.

TWIN LARCENIES.

Michael McDonald, No. 152 West Fourth-street, stated in his complaint that his watch and chain, valued at $20, were stolen yesterday by James Wilson, in whose possession they were found, and Wilson was thereupon committed for trial at the Special Sessions.

William Gahagen, No. 316 Tenth-avenue, also had a watch worth $20 stolen, as he alleges, by John Chapin, who pawned it at No. 408 Ninth-avenue, where it was recovered. Chapin shared the fate of his predecessor Wilson in being committed for trial at the Special Sessions.

FELONIOUS ASSAULT.

Thomas Gook, of No. 307 East Twenty-fourth-street, made affidavit that on Sunday he was knocked down and assaulted with some dangerous and deadly weapon by Thomas Navin, by which an ugly and painful wound upon the nose was inflicted. Navin, in reply, stated that he had had nothing whatever to do with the affair, and that he could prove by several witnesses that he had never touched Gook. The case was sent to the General Sessions, and Navin gave bail in $1,000 for his appearance.

A COAT STOLEN.

Louis P. Griffith, No. 174 West Fourteenth-street, made a complaint stating that a coat valued at $65 had been stolen from his residence, and as he had reason so believe, by Mary Carroll, a servant girl in the house. He stated that the other girls were known to be honest, as they had been in the house a long time, and had been left in sole charge last Summer, while the family were in the country, and nothing had been missed from the house. The girl Mary Carroll had been employed about ten days, and a few evenings ago she was seen to leave the house with a bundle under her shawl. She denied having a bundle under her shawl, and denied all knowledge of the coat. She was held for examination.

ESSEX MARKET—SHANDLEY, Justice.

STEALING WOOL.

On Sunday evening Officer Shavely, of the Seventh Precinct, noticed two men in South-street, near Market, coming from the dock, each with a bag of wool upon his shoulder, and suspecting it to be stolen property, he arrested them, turning one over to Officer Hamilton, from whom, however, the prisoner escaped. The other, giving the name of Pat'k Brown, was safely escorted to the Station-house, declaring the wool to be his property and that he had purchased it on the Atlantic Dock. After effecting the arrest the officer searched the dock, and in the hold of a canal-boat found two more bags of wool. These were all the facts contained in the complaint upon which Brown was held to answer at the General Sessions, giving bail in $500 for his appearance.

AN EXCISE CASE.

Officer Smith, of the Eleventh Precinct, on Sunday paid a visit to the saloon of George Gernard, No. 82 Sheriff-street, where he found a keg of beer on tap in a back room and several men engaged in drinking its contents. Gernard gave bail in $100 to answer for a violation of the Excise Law in the Court of General Sessions.

Board of Supervisors.

Office No. 7 City Hall, New-York, Oct. 28, 1867.

The County of New-York is hereby divided, for the next election, into twelve Return Districts, as follows:

First District, composed of the First, Second, Third and Fifth Wards.—The original statements of election and one copy of the poll list to be returned to Supervisor Henry Smith, No. 7 City Hall.

Second District, composed of the Fourth and Sixth Wards.—The original statements of election and one copy of the poll list to be returned to Supervisor Walter Roche, No. 514 Pearl-street.

Third District, composed of the Seventh and Thirteenth Wards—The original statements of election and one copy of the poll list to be returned to Supervisor Wm. M. Tweed, No. 237 Broadway.

Fourth District, composed of the Eighth and Ninth Wards—The original statements of election and one copy of the poll list to be returned to Supervisor Andrew Bleakley, No. 7 City Hall.

Fifth District, composed of the Tenth and Eleventh Wards—The original statements of election and one copy of the poll list to be returned to Supervisor Andreas Willmann, No. 7 City Hall.

Sixth District, composed of the Twelfth and Nineteenth Wards.—The original statements of election and one copy of the poll list to be returned to Supervisor Joseph B. Taylor, No. 7 City Hall.

Seventh District, composed of the Fourteenth Ward.—The original statements of election and one copy of the poll list to be returned to Supervisor James Hayes, No. 206 Elm-street.

Eighth District, composed of the Fifteenth Ward.—The original statements of election and one copy of the poll list to be returned to Supervisor Orison Blunt, No. 118 Ninth-street.

Ninth District, composed of the Sixteenth Ward—The original statements of election and one copy of the poll-list to be returned to Supervisor Sheridan Shook, No. 7 City Hall.

Tenth District, composed of the Seventeenth Ward—The original statements of election and one copy of the poll-list to be returned to Supervisor Gerson N. Herrman, at No. 297 East Tenth-street.

Eleventh District, composed of the Eighteenth and Twenty-first Wards.—The original statements of election and one copy of the poll list to be returned to Supervisor John Fox, at No. 7 City Hall.

Twelfth District, composed of the Twentieth and Twenty-second Wards.—The original statements of election and one copy of the poll list to be returned to Supervisor John Brice, at No. 422 West Thirty-third-street. By order of the Board.

JOSEPH B. YOUNG, Clerk.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Lost Children—A Correction.—The paragraph which appeared in yesterday's Times, charging the City Hall Police with negligence in reporting the finding of the five lost children, we are assured by Capt. Brackett, is unjust, as the Police had no cognizance whatever of the finding of the children. They, it appears, strayed over to Brooklyn, and were detained by the ferry master from Tuesday until Thursday, when, their parents being found, they were returned to them by the ferry master. Although Capt. Brackett and his subordinates had nothing to do with the finding of these children, who were out of their jurisdiction, they are frequently instrumental in returning children to their parents. A few days ago three French children named Pelton, who arrived by the steamer *Fulton*, from Havre, got separated from their parents. Application was made to Capt. Brackett, who, after a long search, discovered the children at the New-York Hotel.

The Tobacco Board of Trade.—The members of the Tobacco Board of Trade met yesterday at the warehouse of Mr. Joseph Hicks, in Water-street. Mr. Joseph D. Evans, the President, occupied the chair. The discussion was resumed of the report upon the condition of the trade, and was only terminated by an indefinate postponement of the subject. A long communication was read from a broker who has transacted a large amount of business for the tobacco merchants, relating his connection with the new regulations. The grievances of the trade were again considered; but a general impression prevailing that the new regulations would be revoked, in so far as they relate to tobacco, by general consent the matter was laid over.

Fatal Falls.—Francis Tuyford, a carman, fell down the hatchway of No. 67 Beekman-street, yesterday, and sustained such injuries that death ensued at the New-York Hospital. Coroner Gover will hold an inquest to-day at the residence of deceased, No. 160 Rivington-st....Coroner Wildey will hold an inquest over the remains of Mrs. Elizabeth Sheppard, 75 years of age, a native of Maryland, who died from concussion of the brain, caused by a fall down stairs at her residence, No. 638 Third-avenue, a few days ago.

The Weather.—Last week's weather record was as follows: The highest point attained by the mercury in the thermometer was 68.30, and the lowest 37.80. The warmest hour was 1 o'clock on the 20th, and the coolest 6 o'clock A. M. on the 24th. There were five hours and twenty-nine minutes of rain on the 22d, rain falling to the depth of 0.15 inches. The greatest velocity of wind occurred during the storm on Tuesday and Wednesday, and was equal to 57.43 miles per hour.

Singular Delusion.—At a late hour Sunday night the Fourth Ward Police found Peter Schaus, aged 24, wandering up the Bowery, laboring under the delusion that several men were pursuing him to commit murder. Further inquiry was made, when it was ascertained that Schaus came recently from Evansville, Ind., and was stopping at Sweeney's Hotel. As he is evidently of unsound mind, Schaus will be detained.

The Southside Railroad.—The first train on this road came through from Sayville, L. I., about forty miles from this City, this morning with about 200 passengers. The opening of this line will greatly facilitate travel, and bring several important towns on Long Island into closer connection with New-York. The time from this City to Sayville, Babylon and other places is also reduced by about one hour.

Arrivals at Castle Garden.—The following are the arrivals at Castle Garden during twenty-four hours, ending yesterday: Steamship *City of Paris*, Liverpool, 766; steamship *France*, Liverpool, 861; steamship *Hecla*, Liverpool, 560; steamship *Allemania*, Hamburg, 434; ship *Cultivator*, Liverpool, 51; ship *W. F. Storer*, Liverpool, 93. Total, 2,765.

Fire in Chatham-street.—At 1:15 o'clock A. M. yesterday a fire occurred in the basement of No. 121 Chatham-street, occupied by Albert Hencke, as a lager-beer saloon and dwelling. The flames were extinguished with a damage of $150, fully insured in the Manhattan Insurance Company.

Sixty-ninth Regiment.—The Sixty-ninth Regiment, (National Guard,) Lieut.-Col Cavanagh, commanding, paraded yesterday for annual inspection. The command had pretty full ranks, and presented a fine appearance.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Ingraham, J.

No civil calendar.

Parts I. and II.

Adjourned for the Term.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Adjourned to Monday next.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M.

Nos.	Nos.
73—People ex rel. Bodine, vs. Commissioners of Taxes.	40—Hines vs. Chipman.
74—People ex rel. Palmer vs. Commissioners of Taxes.	142—Cornish vs. Matthews.
75—People ex rel Beers vs. Commissioners of Taxes.	186—Provost vs. Sagendorph.
	274—Smith vs. Smith.
	307—Henry vs. Garnsey.
	318—Harriman vs. Laurent.
	332—People ex rel. Garnett vs. Hudson.

Call commences at No. 340, —— vs. ——.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERMS.

Parts I and II.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Appeals from Marine and District Courts.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERMS.

Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Gross, J.

Nos.	Nos.
251½—Manhattan B. Co. vs. Welchman.	258½—Clements vs. Nelson.
235½—Reed vs. Odell.	259½—Osgood vs. Nelson.
—Church vs. Wilson.	260½—Fickett vs. Richardson.
252½—Fogarty vs. Cranby.	236—Carpenter vs. Moore.
250½—Drew vs. Nelson.	262½—Boyd vs. Borbe.
253½—Clements vs. Nelson.	254—Adams vs. Dunancy.
254½—Davis vs. Nelson.	255—Brown vs. Molloy.
255½—Wright vs. Nelson.	256—Post vs. Murray.
256½—Beck vs. Nelson.	257—Degnan vs. Farley.
257½—Drew vs. Nelson.	258—Gems vs. Vorgt.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Benedict.

EMBEZZLING LETTERS FROM THE POST-OFFICE.

The United States vs. *B. F. Okie.*—The defendant was put on trial charged with embezzling letters from the Post-office in this City, in which he was a clerk. It appeared from the evidence that he had charge of the letters which were detained for non-payment of postage, and that letters sent on to the Dead Letter Office having been found when received there to have been opened, suspicion was aroused. Mr. Gaylor, the Special Agent of the Department, thereupon put $450 in money, which he had previously marked, into a letter directed to Francis Keisser, Philadelphia, which, by his direction, was put among the letters which Okie had charge of. A short time after the letter was missing, and thereupon Mr. Gaylor sent for Okie and asked him how it was that those letters returned from the Dead Letter Office had been opened and resealed. Okie declared he knew nothing of it. Gaylor told him that letters which he had had that day had disappeared, but Okie denied any knowledge of them and denied having taken any. Gaylor then asked him to show what articles he had, and he produced some things, and finally took from his pocket some money which Gaylor identified as the money which he had put in the letter. Thereupon Okie was arrested.

The defendant gave proof as to previous good character.

The case was not concluded at the adjournment of the Court.

On application of Assistant District-Attorney Bell, the Court ordered the bail of Okie to be increased to $5,000, the amount at which it was at first fixed, from $3,500, the amount in which he had given bail.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

COLLISION — VESSEL IN TOW — LIGHTS — LOOKOUT — PILOT.

Nicholas de Las Casas vs. *The Steamer Alabama and the Steamtug Gamecock.*—This was a libel for collision, filed by the owner of the Spanish bark *Ninfa de los Naares*. The bark was bound from Havana to New-York, and was being towed astern of the *Gamecock* by a hawser about fifty or sixty fathoms long, up through the Narrows, when she was run into by the *Alabama*, bound out, at about 6 P. M. on the 15th of December, 1865, and sunk, causing a very heavy loss. The libel charged the collision as having occurred by the fault of both the steam vessels.

The answer of the *Alabama* averred that when she was near Fort Hamilton, going down in charge of a pilot, about six miles an hour, she discovered the tug on her port bow, and that, as the vessels approached, the tug suddenly changed her course and attempted to cross the *Alabama's* bow, and that every effort was then made to avoid a collision, and she did avoid the tug; that the night was dark, and the fact that the tug was towing a vessel could not be seen or known from the *Alabama* till the vessels were so near that a collision could not be avoided; that the bark had no proper lights or lookout, and was responsible for the conduct of the tug, and that the collision occurred by the fault of the bark, individually, or in common with the brig.

The tug's answer averred that the *Alabama* was first seen on her starboard bow, and that she should have stopped or passed to the eastward, as she could have done.

It was claimed that the bark carried a white masthead light, but the Court, on the evidence, held otherwise. She carried the regulation lights. The tug carried the proper green and red lights, but did not have the two white vertical masthead lights required by the 4th rule to be carried by towboats. The *Alabama* had her lights properly set. Neither vessel blew any whistle till the vessels were close together, when the tug blew two whistles. The testimony from the tug and the *Alabama* was in conflict as to whether the tug was to east of the *Alabama* and changed her course to pass to west of her.

Held by the Court—That, on the evidence, the tug did not change her course before she blew the two whistles; that the pilot of the *Alabama* blew no whistles, but, concluding that the tug was going to the westward, he starboarded his wheel till he thought he could clear her to east by fifty to one hundred feet, when he straitened on his course, and that till then neither party apprehended a collision. That the *Alabama* would have passed safely but for two circumstances: (1) Her resolve to pass so close to the tug; (2) her ignorance that the tug had a vessel in tow. That her intention to pass so close to the tug would not, perhaps, of itself be sufficient to charge her with the fault of the collision, but she had abundance of room to the eastward, and it was, to say the least, not evidence of very careful navigation on her part that she did not give a wider berth to the tug. That her failure to know that the tug had a vessel in tow was due to two things: (1) The absence on her of a proper lookout, properly stationed, and attending exclusively to the proper duties of a lookout; (2) the failure of the tug to carry the two vertical lights. That there was no lookout on the *Alabama*, except a quartermaster in the wheelhouse at the wheel, and that a proper and vigilant lookout on her bow would probably have seen the lights of the bark. That the pleadings are sufficient to raise the question of the want of proper lights on the tug. Though the libel does not specify the want of those lights, it charges negligence on those in charge of the tug, and the want of the lights was an element in that negligence. That if necessary an amendment of the libel in that respect would be allowed, there being no dispute as to what lights the tug carried and no surprise on her as to the evidence. That the bark being wholly without fault, herself is not responsible for the fault of the tug in not having up the proper lights. That the question as to the liability between a vessel being towed and the one towing her is as to which party is the principal and which the servant. (Pars. Merc. Law, p. 208; the *Express*, 1 Blatch., C. C. Rep., 368; Sturges vs. Boyer, 24 How., 122, 123.) And in the present case the tug was exclusively under the charge of her own master and crew. She was employed in the usual course of her employment to tow the bark. The pilot and master and crew of the bark did not direct or undertake to direct the navigation of the tug or the arrangement of her lights, and were not bound to do so. She did nothing which contributed to the collision or interfered with the free control of the tug over her own movements and arrangements, and to hold her liable would be contrary to justice. That the fact that the *Alabama* was in charge of a pilot at the time, does not relieve her. Even if that were to free her from liability, for injuries caused by this pilot's negligence, as it would not, (Walsh vs. *The China*,) it would not relieve her from liability for injury occasioned by the want of a lookout, for which the pilot is not responsible. The rules of navigation are now so well settled, and in most cases by positive statute, so far at least as vessels owned by citizens of the United States are concerned, that there can be no excuse for their wilfull and deliberate violation. The necessity, especially in the case of a steam vessel, of having a proper lookout, properly stationed, and actually and vigilantly employed in his duty, and of having properly set and burning the lights required by statute, has been enforced by the Courts of Admiralty of the United States so uniformly, that it must now be accepted as settled that, whenever the want of a proper lookout, or the want of proper lights is shown, it will be for the vessel which has not the lookout, or the lights, to show that any collision which occurred is not in any way attributable to the absence of the lookout or the lights, or she will be condemned in damages. Notwithstanding the serious admonitions which they have received from the Courts, large steam vessels are most glaringly remiss in regard to having a proper lookout, and small tugs pay no heed, while towing other vessels, to the statutory requirement making provision that they shall carry two bright white masthead lights vertically, in addition to their green and red side lights, so as to distinguish them from other steam vessels, and convey to other vessels the knowledge that they have vessels in tow. The interests of commerce require that these maritime rules should be strictly enforced. It results that there must be a decree condemning both the tug and the *Alabama* in damages, with a reference to a Commissioner to ascertain the amount of the damages to the libelant.

For libelant, Mr. Parsons; for the *Alabama*, Mr. Owen; *Gamecock*, Judge Beebe.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

THE SULLIVAN MURDER CASE.

In re. the extradition of Frank Sullivan, an alleged murderer.

The examination in this case, previously reported, was commenced yesterday morning.

The British Consul at this port appeared with F. F. Marbury, Jr., as counsel; John M. Staples appeared for Sullivan.

Evidence was given, showing that Sullivan, who was a seaman on the British bark *Maria*, on her late passage from Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, to this port, had, on the 27th of September last, a quarrel with Eben L. Foote, the first mate, which ended in Sullivan stabbing Foote in the right breast with a sheath-knife, of which wound Foote died on the 15th inst. Sullivan was subsequently put in irons and brought to this port.

It seems the quarrel was about a barrel of tar, which Foote charged Sullivan with throwing overboard; that Sullivan denied the charge; that Foote called Sullivan a liar, and struck him, when they clinched, and Foote was stabbed; that subsequent to the stabbing Sullivan told the Captain that if he (the Captain) had two or three more seamen like him (Sullivan,) the *Maria* would be a good ship; that the knife had to be forcibly taken from Sullivan's hand after the stabbing. The further examination was adjourned to Thursday next.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Oct. 28.

Before Judge Sutherland.

THE JAPANESE TROUPE—ALLEGED BREECH OF CONTRACT—MOTION TO DISCHARGE FROM ARREST.

Leonard Grover vs. *Wm. B. Swan.*—This case came up on a motion to discharge the defendant from an order of arrest granted a few weeks ago. The affidavit of the plaintiff, Grover, shows that on the 9th of August last Swan applied to the plaintiff, Grover, to sell to him a one-half interest in a certain contract which the defendant then had with Marshal & Doyle and others in relation to the "Japanese Troupe," so called; and that, for the purpose of inducing deponent to sell the one-half interest, defendant, Swan, falsely represented to plaintiff that he had abundant means with which to pay for said interest; that he had money on deposit in the City of New-York, and also had $4,000 deposited in a bank in the City of New-Haven, Conn.; that he had certificates of deposite for large sums of money, and at the same time exhibited to the plaintiff the certificates of deposit. The plaintiff says that, relying upon the representations of the defendant, Swan, he executed a contract, whereby he disposed of his one-half interest in the contract for the sum of $5,000; that the papers were duly and properly executed, but that defendant, Swan, did not pay the amount agreed upon, or any part thereof; that he, Swan, postponed the payment from time to time, upon various pretexts. Then follows an allegation in the plaintiff's affidavit that the statements as to defendant's solvency at the time the contract was made were false; that defendant made his statements with intent to deceive; that defendant has not now, (at the time of the making of the affidavit,) and did not then have, any money on deposit in the City of New-York or the City of New-Haven. The affidavit of plaintiff then goes on to recite that defendant, Swan, has disposed of and has transferred to a brother of his, in the State of Massachusetts, all the property which he owned at the time of the assignment of interest in the contract referred to, and that defendant, Swan, has made this transfer to his brother with the intent and for the purpose of defrauding the creditors.

Mr. W. B. Swan, in his affidavit opposing the motion, said, in substance, that he believes the obtaining of an order of arrest on the part of the plaintiff is a contrivance to extort money from him, that he is possessed of property and money amply sufficient to pay all his debts and legal liabilities, and leave a large surplus. He further answering denies that on the 9th of August, 1867, or at any other time, the contract mentioned in respect of the "Japanese Troupe," was executed as alleged by the plaintiff. No $5,000 was agreed to be paid, and no contract to that effect was executed or agreed to be executed. In answer to the statement of plaintiff about the deposit of money, defendant says he did have a large sum of money—about $19,000—on deposit in the Suffolk Bank of Boston, at or about the time stated in plaintiff's affidavit, and he may have shown the certificate thereof for the purpose of establishing a credit, but it is not true that he did it for the purpose of inducing plaintiff to sell.

The answer made by Mr. Grover, the plaintiff, is that the order of arrest was obtained by him for the purpose of compelling the defendant, Swan, to pay the amount which he, Swan, justly owed upon the transfer of the one-half interest, as stated above. "And deponent says he neither knows nor believes that Swan is possessed of property or money amply sufficient to pay his debts, unless it be such property as is somewhere covered up and hidden away from the search of creditors, and of the locality or existence of which deponent has no knowledge; and deponent is informed and believes that said defendant is a swindler; deponent further says that defendant applied to him to sell an interest in the contract, immediately after he, deponent, had effected an engagement for the "Japanese and Arab Troupe;" that deponent offered to sell a one-third interest for $5,000, but that Swan was unwilling to purchase less than one half; deponent was then unwilling to part with that interest, but afterwards, owing to circumstances, and on condition that he, deponent, should receive ready money, the proposition of Swan was finally acceded to. The affidavit then sets forth that when the paper containing the contract was prepared and executed in duplicate, that it was taken by Mr. Swan, under the pretence that he wished to see certain persons, and that it was never returned according to agreement.

The papers in the case are very voluminous, and after a protracted argument the Judge took the papers and reserved his decision.

For the plaintiff, Mr. B. C. Thayer; for the defendant, Mr. J. Flanagan.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.—Oct. 28.

Judges Daly, Brady and Van Vorst Presiding.

The General Term of this Court commenced a session this morning with a calendar of 136 causes.

The first cause heard was No. 11, Alonzo T. McMuller *vs.* Jesse Hoyt and another, which was an appeal from an order denying defendant's motion to set aside a judgment and for a new trial. The action was for damages for personal injuries sustained by plaintiff while attempting to step over a skid in front of defendant's store, No. 19 South-street, in July, 1864. Flour was being unloaded from a cart into defendant's store at the time, and while plaintiff was in the act of crossing a barrel was rolled down the skid hitting him in the leg and causing serious injury. Defendants sought to evade liability for the injury on the ground that the carman and men employed in unloading the flour were not servants or agents of defendants, but merely employed by them to transport and deliver the flour. It was proved, however, that the initials of defendants name were painted on the cart, and from this and other testimony it was claimed that they were in law liable for the acts of the carman although the actual ownership of the cart was not vested in them. The case was submitted on lengthy argument for both sides and decision reserved.

The next case argued was No. 12, Edward E. Taylor *vs.* William Shew, a decision in which was also reserved.

The third and last case taken up was No. 17, James Richard *vs.* Geo. W. Quintard; decision reserved.

The call of the calendar to-morrow will commence at No. 50, and will comprise fifty cases.

SUPREME COURT (BROOKLYN) CIRCUIT.

Before Judge Lott.

Aug. Christ vs. *Broadway Railroad Company.*—Plaintiff claims damages on the ground that a servant of the defendants caused him severe and serious injuries in March last. The defendants admitted the injuries, but claimed that the plaintiff's own carelessness was the cause of the injury. Verdict $500 for plaintiff.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Oct. 28.

By Judge Sutherland.

Foshay et al. *vs.* Johnson; memorandum for counsel. Pendleton *vs.* Egan et al.; no proof of service. Nixon, &c., *vs.* Hinman et al.; memorandum for counsel. In the matter of the assignment of Doyle & Co. et al,, ordered granted. Pendleton et al. *vs.* Eagan et al.; memorandum for counsel. Stowell *vs.* Stowell; motion denied, with $10 costs. Smith *vs.* Smith, Minster *vs.* Van Wyck et al., and in the matter of the petition of Chas. M. Hyer, &c., for the appointment of guardian; memoranda for counsel.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russel.

The business transacted at the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, was very light, only three new cases being disposed of. Mr. R. C. Hutchings, Assistant District-Attorney, appeared on behalf of the prosecution.

The first trial was that of a colored girl named Emma Moore, charged with stealing two mirrors, two counterpanes, four chairs and other articles, of the aggregate value of about $100, from her former employer, a Miss De Vere, of West Thirty-first-street. Upon being arraigned the prisoner asked for a postponement, as she had paid a Tombs lawyer $100 to defend her, and had not since been able to find him. A jury was impaneled and the trial was proceeded with, resulting in the conviction of the accused for pettit larceny. She was sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months.

John Mullen, a young man of genteel address, was placed on trial for stealing a number of articles of underclothing from Louisa Cortes, a washerwoman, living at No. 46 Thompson-street. The prisoner refused to accept the services of a lawyer, and conducted his own defence far more ably than nine-tenths of the regular practitioners of the Court could have done it. The evidence against him, however, was too strong, and a verdict of "guilty of pettit larceny" was promptly rendered by the jury. In his address to the jury, and also in his remarks to the Court prior to his sentence, the prisoner represented that he had been followed and watched continually for several months past by certain Police officers, who had threatened to "put up a job" for him, and they had at last accomplished their purpose. He hoped he would not be sent to the Penitentiary, for the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction had threatened his life, and he knew they would certainly kill him if they caught him. If Mullen was not demented, he was a shrewd pretender, for his language and manner were not such as belong to an individual in

possession of a sound mind. The Court sentenced him to serve a term of six months in the Penitentiary, and afterward to pay a fine of $100, or stand committed until its payment.

Henry K. Nelson pleaded guilty to a charge of felonious assault, preferred against him by Rocco Pesere, an ill-visaged native of Italy. The complainant's story was, that on the night of the 15th inst. he was walking through Grand-street, near Thompson-street, when he was met by a woman, who accosted him and invited him to accompany her to her rooms. He consented, "reluctantly," and gave her some money, over which a dispute arose, and while the angry words were passing between them the prisoner, who claims to be the woman's husband, entered the room, and seizing a large knife stabbed the Italian in the face, injuring him severely. The Judge sentenced the prisoner to the Penitentiary for three months.

Bernard Collins, who was convicted of burglary by his own admission, on Friday last, was sentenced to the State Prison for one year.

Information was given to the Court yesterday morning, from the Warden of the City Prison, that Robert Shaw *alias* Lowther, a burglar, sentenced on Friday last, to the State Prison for five years, attempted to break out of his cell on Sunday. He succeeded in breaking a hole through the solid brick and stone wall into the adjoining cell, from which he could effect his release, but he was discovered before he accomplished his work, and was removed to a place of safety. The Sheriff was notified this morning, and Shaw was immediately conveyed to the State Prison. He is said to be a desperate and accomplished criminal.

The Court adjourned until this morning at 11 o'clock.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Oct. 28, 1867.

$20,000	U. S. 6s. '81, R.	112¼	50	Mer. Union Ex.	28½
60,000	U. S. 6s. '81, C.	112⅛	100	do. b10	28⅝
150,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s, C		100	do.	30
	'62	112⅛	25	U. S. Ex. Co.	68
18,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C.		400	N. Y. Cen.	112⅝
	'65	109⅛	200	do. b30	112⅞
40,000	U. S. 5-20s, C.		250	do. b20	112⅞
	'65, New	107⅛	100	do. s30	112⅛
5,000	do.	107⅛	100	do.	112⅝
20,000	do.	107⅛	200	do.	112⅞
10,000	U. S. 5-20s, C.		300	do.	112⅞
			200	do.	112⅞
	'67, New Is.	107⅛	50	do. 2d call	113⅛
5,000	U. S. 6s, O. W. L.		100	do.	113⅜
	half yearly	108	600	Erie R.	72⅝
1,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s.		100	do. b30	72⅞
	C	100⅝	200	do. s30	72⅝
5,000	do.	100¾	100	do. 2d call	72⅞
5,500	U.S.5s.10-40s.R.	100¾	200	Hudson R.	126⅞
4,000	N.Y. St. 6s. '73	100⅝	100	Reading R.	96⅛
9,000	Mo. 6s x 15 ₱ c.	92	200	do.	96¾
20,000	do.	91¾	100	do.	96⅞
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s. x-c	63¾	600	do.	97
5,000	do.	63⅝	100	Bos. Hart. & Erie	15¼
7,000	Tenn. St. 6s. new	60⅝	100	M. S. & N. I.	78⅜
10,000	do.	60½	100	do. 2d call	79
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s. '83.	93¼	20	Cle. Col. & Cin. R.	98
2,000	Erie 1st M.	106½	5	do.	98½
2,000	Erie 2d M. '79	102	500	Chi. & N. W. R.	47⅝
4,000	Hud. Riv. 1st M.	102	300	do. s60	46⅞
1,000	Hudson R. 3d	97	500	do. 2d call	48
4,000	Clev. & Tol. S.F.	102½	300	Chic. & N. W. P.	66¼
5,000	Chic. & N.W. 1st	84	800	do. b60	66½
125	Fourth Nat. Bank.	106	200	do.	66⅛
40	Mech. Bank	120	100	do. 2d call	66½
10	West. U. Tel.	33⅝	18	Clev. & Tol. R.	105
70	do.	33¾	100	do.	104
50	do.	34	300	Chi. & R. I.	95⅝
50	do. 2d call	33⅝	50	do.	95⅞
100	Mariposa Pr.	15	100	Mil. & St. Paul. P. b30	64
300	do.	15¼	100	do. b30	64⅛
300	Ashburton Coal	5	100	Del., L. & W. R.	110¼
12	Harlem Gas	155	100	P., F. W. & Chi.	97½
50	Pac. M. S. Co.	146⅛	100	do.	97⅜
30	do.	146½	200	do.	97¼
100	do. 2d call	146⅝	10	New-Jersey Cen. R.	120
150	do.	146¾	5	Chi. & Mil.	61
200	Atlantic Mail	117½	100	Chi. & Alt. R.	124
100	Boston W. P.	17½	300	Chic. & Alt. Pr.	128
100	Wells Fargo Ex.	55	200	Adams Ex. Co.	67

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000	U. S. 6s. '68 C.	140	34	West. U. T.	33⅝
1,000	U. S. 6 '81, C.	111⅛	400	Amer. Coal	40
50,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s. C.		50	U. S. Ex. Co.	67⅛
	'62	112⅛	100	do. b30	68
25,000	U. S. 6s 5-20s. C.		130	Mer. U. Ex.	28
	bs	109⅝	6	Amer. Ex.	67
113,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C.		100	N. Y. Cen.	113⅛
	'65	109⅛	200	do.	113⅛
80,000	U. S. 5-20s, C., '65		100	Erie R. b10	72⅝
	new	107	200	Hud. R. R.	127
10,000	U. S. 5-20s. '67 C		500	Reading R.	97⅛
	at w iss	107⅛	400	do. s30	96⅞
60,000	do.	107⅛	200	do.	97
2,000	U. S. 5s. 10-40 C.	100⅛	100	do.	96⅞
8,000	Tenn. 6s. new	60⅝	100	Chic. & R. I.	95⅝
16,000	do.	60⅝	200	do. s30	95⅝
2,000	Mo. 6s. x 15 ₱ c.	92	25	Mich. Cen.	108⅝
1,000	do.	91⅝	200	Illinois Cen.	122⅛
10,000	O. & M. C.	25⅝	100	Cleve. & Pitts.	81⅝
25,000	do.	25	150	Chi. & N. W. R.	47⅝
20,000	do.	24⅝	200	Chic. & N. W. Pr.	66⅛
6,000	C. & N. W. 1st M.	84	200	do. s30	66
25	Metropolitan B'k	132	450	Clev. & Tol. R.	104⅛
65	Manuf. Mer. Bank	106	200	do.	105
100	Pacific Mail	147	200	do.	104⅛
100	do. s30	145	100	do. 2d call	104⅛
100	do. s60	144⅞	200	Mil. & St. P. R.	48
100	do. s10	147	200	Mil. & St. P. Pr.	63⅝
100	Atlantic Mail	117⅛	200	P. F. W. & C.	97⅛
200	Quicksilver	18⅛	15	Chic. & Alt.	123
100	Adams Ex. Co.	67	200	Chi. & Alton P.	128
100	do. b30	67	300	Bost. H. & E.	15⅛

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

2	American Ex.	67	300	Quick. Min. Co.	19
200	Adams Ex.	67⅛	200	Hud. Riv. R. b30	127
200	Pacific Mail	146	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	63⅝
300	do. s30	146	100	Mich. S. & N. I.	78⅝
100	do.	146⅛	300	Chic. R. I. & P.	95⅝
300	West. U. Tel.	34	300	do. b3	95⅝
100	N. Y. Cen.	112⅝	600	Chi. & N. W. R.	47⅝
100	do. b3	112⅝	100	do. b3	47⅝
300	do.	112⅝	200	do. b10	47⅝
300	do.	112⅝	300	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	66
2100	Erie R.	72⅝	300	do.	66⅛
200	do.	72⅝	100	do.	66⅛
200	do. b10	72⅝	200	do.	66⅛
300	do. b3	72⅝			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100	Mar. Min. Co.	8⅝	300	Hud. Riv. R.	127
100	Mariposa P.	15⅝	100	do.	127⅛
200	Pac. Mail	146⅝	100	do.	127⅛
200	do. s30	146	200	Reading R.	97
200	do.	147	300	do. b3	97
200	Adams Ex.	67	300	do. b3	96⅞
400	West. U. Tel.	33⅝	100	M. So. & N. I. R.	78⅝
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	113⅛	100	Clev. & Pitts.	81⅝
300	do.	113⅛	100	do.	81⅝
300	do.	113⅛	200	C., R. I. & P.	95⅝
600	Erie R.	72⅝	300	Chi. & N. W.	48
100	do.	72⅝	300	do. b3	48⅛
100	do. b3	72⅝	200	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	66⅛
500	do. s3	72⅝			

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100	West. Union T.	33⅝	100	Mich. S. & N. I.	78⅝
100	N. Y. Cen.	113⅛	200	Chi., R. I. & P.	95⅝
100	do. b3	113⅛	100	do. b3	95⅝
400	Erie Railroad	72⅝	200	Chi. & N. W. b3	48
1100	do. b3	72⅝	1500	do.	47⅝
100	do.	72⅝	300	do.	48
100	do. s60	71⅝	1800	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	66
200	do. s5	72⅝	500	do.	66⅛
100	do. s10	72⅝	500	do. b3	66
100	Adams Express	66⅝	100	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi.	97⅛

MONDAY, Oct. 28—P. M.

The weekly averages of the Associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing-house of this City, for the week ending Saturday last, Oct. 26, compare as follows with the previous week, and with the corresponding week last year; to which we add the specie and currency balances in the New-York office of the United States Treasury at these dates, respectively:

Decrease in Loans	$743,193
Decrease in Specie	1,157,846
Increase in other Legal-Tenders	2,036,111
Decrease in Deposits	374,247
Decrease in Circulation	98,370

	Oct. 27, 1866.	Oct. 26, 1867.	Oct. 19, 1867.
National Cap'l	$73,807,700	$73,507,700	$73,507,700
Local Capital	9,262,500	9,962,500	9,962,500
Total Capital	$83,070,200	$83,470,200	$83,470,200
Loans	274,725,456	246,810,718	247,553,911
Gold and Gold Notes	7,848,239	6,161,164	7,319,010
Other L. Tend'r	78,064,925	56,381,943	54,345,832
Deposits	223,840,572	173,064,128	173,438,375
Circulation	30,243,437	33,959,080	34,057,450
In Sub-Tres'y	100,784,026	114,634,224	113,779,144

The National Bank circulation reported through the Clearing-house is as follows:

New-York	$844,386	Citizens'	$132,156
Merchants'	878,629	Market	579,700
Mechanics'	587,500	St. Nicholas	752,370
Union	459,425	Shoe & Leather	947,000
Phenix	286,518	Continental	564,702
Tradesmen's	798,069	Commonwealth	242,127
Mer. Exchange	452,812	Marine	360,000
Gallatin	494,632	Atlantic	98,083
Butchers & D.	260,900	Importers'	501,315
Mechanics' & T.	195,720	Park	990,000
Leather	267,734	M. Association	309,029
Seventh Ward	178,747	Grocers'	77,750
State	815,000	East River	283,500
Am. Exchange	932,322	Fourth	2,961,822
Commerce	5,922,955	Central	1,696,660
Broadway	900,000	Second	270,000
Ocean	797,795	Ninth	943,047
Mercantile	481,556	First	446,430
Pacific	140,085	Third	797,330
Republic	850,750	N. Y. Exchange	269,076
Chatham	132,335	Tenth	903,400
North America	833,000	N. Currency	90,000
Hanover	291,006	Bowery	225,000
Irving	194,834	Eighth	249,200
Metropolitan	2,199,613		

Total 49 National Banks	$33,894,029
Total 16 other National and Local Banks	65,051
Total on Clearing-house report, Oct. 26	$33,959,080
On previous report, Oct. 19	34,057,450
Decrease in circulation	$98,370

The Bank return has rather tended to increase the ease in Money to the Stock Exchange, noticed on Saturday. The rates to the Brokers are 6@7 ₱ cent., and the offerings from lenders quite free.

The Treasury advanced to-day $4,700,000 in Gold on the November Gold Interest on U. S. 5-20s of 1862-4-5, which is nearly or quite one-fourth of the whole amount to be paid out of the New-York office. This large advance caused immediate relief to the Gold market so far as the supply and deliveries of Cash Gold are concerned; but the Foreign dispatches in regard to the Roman difficulty, and the lower rates for our Funds in London, caused a rise in the price of Gold early in the forenoon to 142⅞ ₱ cent. The sales subsequently fell off to 142⅝@¾ ₱ cent. There was also a rise in Bills on London to 109@109⅛ ₱ cent. for 60 days, and 109⅜@109⅝ for short sight, caused not so much by the foreign news as the ease in the movement of Gold. Remitters, who had been holding off on account of the price and difficulty of commanding cash Gold, are willing to take advantage of the freer supply from the Treasury Office to-day. A fair business in Bills has already been done for the *Persia's* mail of Wednesday.

The Public Funds lost the buoyancy of Saturday afternoon, and there was quite a general reaction to about the figures of Saturday. The market was heavier than it might otherwise have been, on account of the absence of later Cable news. No dispatches were received up to the close of 'Change hours. The 5-20s of 1862 sold at 112¼, including November coupon, and the new 5-20s of 1867 at 107 ₱ cent.

The Railway market on the Stock Exchange opened with steady prices on most of the New-York and Western Roads, and an advance of 1@1¼ ₱ cent. was soon made on New-York Central and 1 ₱ cent. on Reading, and Northwest Common and Erie were firm in price and active in movement. The advance in Northwest was supported to the close of the late Boards, but Erie worked quite unsatisfactorily, apparently, to all parties, between 72⅝ and 72⅞ ₱ cent. The early sales, 10 o'clock A. M. Board, were at 72⅞@⅝; the latest Board sales, 3:15 P. M. Board, 72⅝@72⅞ ₱ cent. New-York Central was done as high as 113⅜, and then fell back to 113⅛ ₱ cent. Fort Wayne, Rock Island, Northwest Preferred and Toledo were partially better in the forenoon, but dull, with the rest of the list at the late Boards. On the Miscellaneous list Pacific Mail and Merchants' Union Express were better than on Saturday. Telegraph dull.

After the late Board broke up, the Railway market was dull in the Long Room, the business being small, and prices at the close about as follows, as compared with Saturday night. The Public Funds were also dull, owing to the continued absence of Cable dispatches. Gold and Exchange steady.

	Sat.	Mon.		Sat.	Mon.
U. S. 10-40s	100⅝	100⅝	Northwest	47⅝	47⅝
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	113⅛	112⅛	N. West Pref	66⅛	65⅝
U. S. Con. 5-20s	107⅛	107⅛	Rock Island	95⅝	95⅝
N. Y. Central	112⅝	113	Fort Wayne	97⅝	97⅝
Erie	72⅝	72⅝	W. U. Telegraph	34	33¾
Hudson	127	127	St. Paul Pref.	63⅝	63
Reading	96⅝	97	Pacific Mail	146	147⅛
Mich. Southern	79¼	78⅝	American Gold	141⅝	142⅛
Pittsburgh	82	81⅝	Bills on London	108⅝	109⅛
Tenn. 6s, new	60⅝	60⅝			

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent., 1867	142½	Oregon ½ yearly, '81	107⅛
6 ₱ cent., reg., 1881	112	5 ₱ cent. reg., 1871	116⅛
500 & 1,000, 1881	112⅛	5 ₱ cent. coup., 1871	119
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862	112⅛	10-40 registered	100⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	109⅝	10-40 500 & 1,000	100⅝
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	109⅝	7 3-10 2d series	105⅛
5-20 cou., 1865, new is.	107	7 3-10 3d series	105⅝
5-20 cou., 1867	107		

And the following for the State Bonds. The Missouris are now quoted as ex-15 ₱ cent. coupons, now in process of payment by the National Bank of Commerce:

N.Y. Reg. B'y loan	107	Illinois coupon 6s. 1877	101⅛
N. Y. B'y loan	107⅛	Illinois coupon 6s. 1879	101⅛
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan, 1872	100	Illinois 6 ₱ c. War Loan	101
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan, 1873	100⅛	Tennessee 6 ₱ c., ex-c.	63⅛
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan, 1874	100⅛	Tennessee new bds.	60⅝
N. Y. 5 ₱ c. B'y loan, 1871	90	Georgia 6s	73
N. Y. 5 ₱ c. B'y loan, 1874	91⅛	Georgia 7s, new bonds	88
N. Y. 5 ₱ c. B'y loan, 1875	90	N. C. 6s, ex coupons	50
Ohio 6 ₱ c., 1870	100	North Car. 6s, n. bds.	50⅛
Ohio 6 ₱ c., 1886	102⅛	Missouri 6s	91⅝
Illinois C. bonds 1860	100⅛	Missouri H. & St. Jo. is.	82
Illinois reg., 1860	100⅛	Missouri Pacific R. is.	91⅛
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1860	101⅛	California 7s	125
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1862	101⅛	Connecticut 6s	100
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1865	101⅛	Union Trust Co	112⅛
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1870	101⅛	Brooklyn Gas Co	230

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

Manhattan	135	Irving	106
Merchants'	120	Metropolitan	132
America	138	Nassau	108
Phenix	100	Shoe and Leather	112
National	108	Continental	105
Seventh Ward	107	Impt'rs. & Traders'	113
State of New-York	110	Manuf's & Merchants	105
Ocean	103	Fourth National	106
Bank of North Am's	107	Oriental Bank	135
Hanover	110		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	93	Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	84
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n	90	Con. 7 ₱ cent. conv.	83
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	101½	Tol. & W. 2d M.	81
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. '76	110	Tol. & W. eq. bonds	70
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1865-76	110	Tol., W. & West'n S.F.	91
Erie 1st Mort. 1867	106⅛	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	72
Erie 7s. 2d. ind., 1879	101⅛	Gal. & Chi. extended	101⅛
Erie 7s, 3d ind., 1883	99⅛	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	100
Erie 7s, 4th ind. 1880	90	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	101
Erie 7s, 5th ind., 1888	90	Chi. & R. I. Con. iss.	91
Buff., N.Y. & Erie 1st '77	90	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	102⅛
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M. 1869	102	N. Jersey Cen. 1st M.	100
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M. S.F. '85	104⅛	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch 1st M.	105⅛
Hud. R. 7s. 3d M., '75	97	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	90
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	103⅛	Cleve. & P. 3d M. conv.	87
Harlem 3d M., 1868	98	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	72
Mich. Cen. n. 1st M. 8s, '82	108	Chi. & Alton S. F.	100
Chi. B. & Q. 8 p.c. 1st M.	110	Chi. & Alton S. F. 1st M.	102
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d M.	93	Chi. & Alton S. F. Inc.	90
N. Ind. Goshen Line '68	96	Ohio & Miss. 1st mort.	86
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 p. c.	109	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M.	82
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c. 1870	117⅛	Peninsula R. R. bonds	79
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	92	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	75
Alton & T. H. 2d M. Inc.	80	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	96
Chi. & N. W. Int. bds.	88		

The Report of the State Comptroller of Tennessee to the Legislature, for the fiscal year ending 30th September, embraces the following figures:

Receipts for Taxes	$1,405,364
Railroads for Interest	818,772*
Miscellaneous receipts	112,309
Together	$2,336,445
Paid Interest on State Debt $777,114†	
State Guard Military 194,595	
State Criminal Prosecutions 175,284	
Civil Expenses and Charities 629,524	—1,776,517
Difference for July Interest	$559,928

* Payments incomplete.
† Evidently for only 6 months, January, 1867.

The items of expenditure in *italic* are deemed temporary or extraordinary, as growing out of the civil strife following the close of the war. Of the above balance, $559,928, the Treasury at Nashville held on 1st October only $72,922, but the Comptroller adds that:

"The discrepancy thus appearing, I have no doubt, is owing altogether to the following facts: First—The credits claimed to be due the former Comptroller, for money sent to our fiscal agency in New-York, for the payment of interest, and for which he has never received a credit; and the second, the same in relation to our State Treasurer. When my predecessor closes his business with this office, and makes a final settlement, and the Treasurer receives from New-York the coupons which have been redeemed with the funds sent there by him, and each receives the credit due them, it is believed the discrepancy will disappear."

The State Bonds of Tennessee issued to and as a first mortgage lien upon the railways of the State are as follows:

The entire amount of State Bonds loaned to railroad companies up to October, 1861, was	$13,959,000
From which amount is to be deducted, bonds cancelled by the "Sinking Fund for Railroads," and bonds returned by the Louisville and Nashville and Edgefield and Kentucky, in full, for their indebtedness to the State, total amount	737,000
Total	$13,222,000
All bonds of the State loaned to railroad companies, since March, 1866, amount to	8,172,000
Total	$21,394,000
The State has indorsed the bonds of railroad companies to the amount of $2,350,000	
Of these the Sinking Fund has canceled this amount 143,000	— 2,207,000
Total	$23,601,000
Add bonds for funding arrears of interest to Jan. 1, 1866	3,732,000
Total	$27,333,000
Tennessee Bonds, old $13,222,000	
New for interest 3,732,000	
New to railroads 8,172,000	
Total Tennessee bonds $25,126,000	
Indorsements 2,207,000	— 27,333,000
Old State debt proper, 5@6 per cents. and arrearages of interest thereon funded to Jan. 1, 1866	—$4,717,762

The Opposition to the reëlection of the present Board of Managers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company have sent out their circular, soliciting proxies for Messrs. FREDERICK BUTTERFIELD, SPENCER K. GREEN and G. HARTSLON. The circular, among other allegations, says:

"The freighting business was done until the present managers obtained unlimited, and apparently to themselves, permanent control, by clerks in the employment of the Company, at an aggregate of salaries not exceeding $3,000 per annum. Now there is paid to WELLS, FARGO & Co., of which Mr. LOUIS MCLANE is President, a commission of five per cent. in gold on all freights earned by the Company.

A large number of influential stockholders believe that the present management of the affairs of the Company is very injudicious and extravagant, and that the welfare of the Company and of the stockholders demands a change of Directors.

They believe that it is wholly unnecessary to keep on hand or on loan a fund which now must exceed $8,000,000, that the dividends earned should be distributed regularly among the stockholders, and that there was not and is not any occasion for making less than 5 ₱ cent. quarterly dividends.

That it is unnecessary and improvident to pay to WELLS, FARGO & Co. a commission of 5 ₱ cent. in gold on all the freights earned by the Company.

They believe that it is unnecessary to pay a brokerage of five per cent. to one firm on the charter of all vessels freighting coal for the Company to the ports on the Pacific Ocean. It is estimated that the Pacific Mail Company must ship about 90,000 tons of coal to the Pacific Ocean during the year at $16 per ton, the brokerage on which would amount, at the five per cent. rate, to over $70,000. The service of obtaining these charters could as well be done by the regular officers and clerks of the Company, or if thrown open to competition, brokers could be employed to do the work at probably $5,000, and surely $10,000 per annum would be a liberal compensation.

They believe that the salary of $25,000 in gold to the President is exorbitant, and that the whole system of the management of the offices in New-York and elsewhere is extravagant, and such as no individual would tolerate in the conduct of his private affairs. The office expenses of the Company are charged to be over half a million of dollars per annum. As the sale of passage tickets is not made at the Wall-street office, but is mostly or entirely conducted at the offices on Pier No. 42, and the freight business is all done by WELLS, FARGO & Co., they believe that there is not the slightest reason for the hiring of the present offices in the BROWN BROTHERS & Co. building, at a rent of $20,000 per year.

The offices in Wall-street are not kept for the convenience of the stockholders, for they are not allowed to examine even the names of the stockholders, except when a *mandamus* is obtained from the Supreme Court.

They believe that the Company are pursuing an erroneous policy in building side-wheel steamships, when, for the purposes of nearly all of its business, screw steamships would be far more advantageous and profitable, the first cost of which, as well as the cost of running and maintaining them, is not much more than one-half of the cost of side-wheel steamships; and that it is destructive of the best interests of the Company to deny competition in the engine and machinery work on the steamships, and confine it to the "Novelty Works;" and that the fact that some of the present Board of Directors are very largely interested in the "Novelty Works" is not a sufficient reason for the stockholders of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company giving to the "Novelty Works," as a matter of course, all its work of the kind done at that establishment.

The Ohio and Mississippi Road earned as follows for the first two weeks in October:

1867, two weeks	$200,496
1866, two weeks	139,291
Increase	$61,205

The following statement of the business and operations of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, brought up to a late date, is submitted for the information of investors and holders of the first mortgage bonds and others:

The natural business of the road exceeds all previous estimates, and establishes it as one of the most important and profitable lines of communication on the continent. The earnings and expenses of the ninety-four miles open for traffic for the quarter ending Sept. 30 are as follows, in gold: Gross earnings, $556,509 30; operating expenses, $101,620 89; net earnings, $454,888 41.

This result was upon the actual, legitimate, local business alone, with less than the ordinary proportion of Government transportation, and under the disadvantage that passengers and freight had to be forwarded by wagons from the temporary terminus at the summit of the mountains; and is also independent of the transportation of men and materials for the extension of the road.

This ratio of profit (nearly eighty-two per cent. of the gross earnings) is without parallel, even among the oldest roads in existence; and is, in fact, three times the ratio of the best leading lines of the country. The following is a copy of the sworn statement returned to the Treasury Department for the month of August. Since its receipt, (by mail,) we are advised by telegraph that the earnings for the month of September were $200,400 in gold, while the expenses were about the same as for August.

Earnings.

Freight transportation	$142,242 84
Passenger transportation	34,041 88
Mail (United States) transportation	2,350 00
Express transport'n (Wells, Fargo & Co.)	1,400 00
Central Pacific Railroad wharf at Sacramento, discharging schooners, &c.	1,239 54
Miscellaneous	22 99
Total	$181,297 25

Operating Expenses.

Station, train and wharf service	$10,056 64
Locomotive service	10,478 46
Repairs of track, buildings, engines, cars, &c.	10,381 07
Office expenses, stationery, printing, telegraph and miscellaneous	985 79
Damages, freight, (lost,) "stock killed"	508 88
Taxes, United States internal revenue	927 38
Total	$33,338 22

These results may seem almost incredible to persons unacquainted with the extent of the traffic between the Pacific coast and the great mining regions of the interior basin; but it should be understood that the 150,000 adult population, scattered over nearly 200,000 square miles, are mainly dependent upon this single line of communication for their supplies, machinery, &c. Upward of $13,000,000 in gold were estimated to have been paid in a single year (1863) for team-freights, one way only, across the Sierra Nevadas. The population and the production of these important regions, bearing the precious metals, have steadily increased since that time, and a still more active settlement is awaiting the further extension of the railroad.

The Company is justified in charging the maximum rates—ten cents per mile for passengers, and 15 cents per ton per mile for freight—and these are cheerfully paid, being less than one-third what was formerly paid for far less expedition, comfort and security.

The eastern terminus of the track has been throughout this period at Cisco, 94 miles from Sacramento, and nearly 6,000 feet elevation above sea level, and the earnings will be immensely increased when the track is extended entirely across the Sierra Nevadas, which, it is hoped, may be done during the present year. The Great Summit Tunnel, the last and most important on the line, was opened in August last. Twenty-five miles on the eastern slope, following the valley of the Truckee River, have been graded, rails laid, and a locomotive placed thereon, which are now nearly ready for the inspection of the Government Commissioners. All the available force is now being concentrated upon the intervening section of eleven miles, between the completed portions on each side of the range, which is in a forward state; and it is thought the whole distance between the navigable waters of the Pacific and the populous counties of Western Nevada, in the Salt Lake Basin, may be successfully and regularly operated during the current year. Nearly 10,000 men are at the work, and iron, materials and equipment are at hand for 360 miles.

The importance of this achievement, and the financial resources of the Company, as well as their future prospects, may be understood when it is known that nearly half the entire cost of preparing the road-bed on the 800 miles between San Francisco and Salt Lake is concentrated upon the 150 miles now nearly finished and paid for.

The Company has overcome the only considerable obstacle on their portion of the National Through Line, and will commence the easier work of building the 600 miles of light grades across the Great Basin under the most favorable auspices. It is an important fact, that along this portion of the line there are no Indians, and consequently no trouble from their hostility need be feared by this Company. The business between the Pacific coast, and the great mining regions of Nevada, Idaho, Utah and Montana, is already very large, and will be proportionately profitable with that over the mountain section.

The Government subsidy between the two ranges of mountains is $32,000 per mile, which is more than the estimated cost of construction. By becoming a joint investor in the magnificent enterprise, and by waiving its first lien in favor of the first mortgage bond-holders, the General Government, in effect, invites the coöperation of private capitalists, and carefully guards their interests against all ordinary contingencies.

Internal Revenue Decisions.

OFFICE COLLECTOR INTERNAL REVENUE, FOURTH DISTRICT, STATE OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1867.

SIR: The Assessor has returned to this office for collection certain special assessments, a copy of one of which is herewith inclosed.

It will be seen that these assessments are for distilling and removing distilled spirits, without returning the same as required by law.

The amended act of March 2, 1867, makes this tax a lien "on the lot or tract of land whereon the said distillery is situated, together with any building thereon," &c.

There is not sufficient personal property to be found to satisfy the assessment. I have heretofore seized the real estate upon which the distillery is situated, and have advertised it for sale. Upon a careful examination of the different sections of the statute, doubts of my power to sell have suggested themselves. Section 30, p. 17, act of March 2, 1867, (Department Compilation,) provides "that in case where chattels or effects sufficient to satisfy the taxes imposed by law upon any person liable to pay the same shall not be found, the Collector is authorized to collect the same by seizure and sale of real estate."

The owner of the real estate upon which the distillery Nos. 16 and 16½ Debrosses-street is situated, is the Trinity Church Corporation, and against whom there is no charge. They do not in any way appear upon the assessment.

Upon looking at the title to be conveyed, the recitals of the certificates, and the declared effect of the deed, it appears that the Collector must certify for whose taxes the same was sold, and that the deed "shall operate as a conveyance of all the right, title and interest the party delinquent had in the real estate thus sold." Can JOHN SEXTON, who leases under a lease from the Trinity Corporation, be considered as a delinquent in any sense? He is not assessed. Can I sell the property of a person not charged or returned to me upon any assessment list?

In this case I cannot sell personal property, for SEXTON is not assessed. Can I sell real estate before exhausting personal property?

It would seem that in making the change in the section relating to distilleries, Congress has left the officers without the machinery to enforce the lien created. Upon a careful analysis of the section empowering a collector to sell real estate, it would seem that it is only in cases of regular assessment and charge, and upon showing that the remedy has been exhausted against the personal property of the defaulting taxpayer, that real estate can be sold, and I respectfully raise the question whether it is advisable for the Government to attempt to sell real estate in such cases, until the requisite proceedings have been clearly prescribed to enforce the lien.

Before enforcing sale, I desire specific instructions on the points raised, and it is desirable that this should be given quite as speedily as possible, as the property has been advertised now several days.

I am, with great respect,

(Signed) J. F. BAILEY, Collector.

HON. E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner Internal Revenue, Washington, D. C.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, Oct. 24, 1867.

SIR: I am in receipt of your letter of the 19th inst., stating that you have seized and advertised for sale certain real estate belonging to the Trinity Church Corporation for the payment of a tax assessed upon a distiller whose distillery was located on said real estate, and suggesting certain difficulties in the way of effecting a sale and conveying a title.

It seems that the property seized was leased by the Church Corporation to Mr. JOHN SEXTON on the 1st of May, 1866, and that Mr. SEXTON sub-let the same to certain other parties on the 1st of November, 1866. The distiller claimed under the latter lease and Mr. SEXTON had no interest in the distillery further than as a lessor of the premises.

Congress evidently intended by section 14, Act of March 2, 1867, to make the tax on distilled spirits a lien on "the lot or tract of land whereon the distillery is situated," but I apprehend that this provision of the statute was not intended to apply to the fee simple, or other interest of a lessor, in cases where the lease was executed prior to the passage of the Act, and at a time when there was no such law.

In this case the lease to Sexton, and the lease from him, were both executed before the Act of March 2, 1867, was passed, and I am, therefore, of the opinion, that neither the interest of the Trinity Church Corporation, nor of Mr. Sexton, can be subjected to the payment of the tax assessed on the distiller.

Respectfully,

(Signed), E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

J. F. BAILEY, Esq., Collector Fourth District, New-York.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

BROOKLYN CITY LOANS.
These include Park, Water and other Improvements Six and Seven per Cent. Bonds. For sale by
JAY COOKE & CO.,
Wall and Nassau sts.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Oct. 28, 1867.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls.	36	Barley, bushels	97,949
Flour, bbls.	20,051	Malt, bushels	....
Flour, bags	....	Peas, bushels	6,849
Cornmeal, bbls.	87	Pork, bbls.	....
Cornmeal, bags	....	Cut Meats, pkgs.	170
Wheat, bushels	112,474	Lard, pkgs.	260
Corn, bushels	203,470	Beef, tcs. and bbls.	1,357
Rye, bushels	2,141	Whisky, bbls.	265
Oats, bushels	108,514	Petroleum, bbls.	2,989

ASHES—Have been quiet, but steady, at $10 25@$10 37 for Pots and $12 50 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs. Stock, 173 bbls.

COFFEE—Has been in fair request at full prices, including Java at 24½c.@25c.; Maracaibo, 16½c.@18½c.; Laguayra, 17c.@17¾c.; Rio, 12c.@18c.; Native Ceylon, 18½c @20c.; St. Domingo, 15½c.@16c., in gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been in less demand and less buoyant in price. Middling grades are quoted at 20c.@21½c., chiefly 20c.@21c. ₱ lb., on sales and resales since our last of 1,850 bales, against receipts of 384 bales.

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts last week	11,923
Receipts preceding week	10,019
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1867	50,187
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1867	488,550
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	657,431
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	667,394
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Tuesday	3,959
Exports since Sept. 1	18,498
Exports since Jan. 1	370,983
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,596
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	381,094
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here	25,200

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports, since Sept. 1, 1867	107,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,951,988
Receipts preceding cotton year	2,154,476
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1867, to latest mail dates	21,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,557,054
Exports preceding cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports Aug. 31, 1867	80,296
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, at latest mail dates	104,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in fair demand to-day, closing at an advance of 10c.@25c. ₱ bbl. Sales have been reported since our last of 15,350 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $8 50@$9 50; very poor to good extra State at $10@$10 60, chiefly at $10 40@$10 50, for straight shipping lots; good to choice extra State at $10 65@$11; poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio at $10 15@$11 ₱ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$8 50@$9 50
Extra State	10 00@11 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	10 10@14 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	10 15@11 00
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	11 10@14 25
Extra Genesee	11 10@14 25
Common to choice extra Missouri	12 75@16 25

Southern Flour has been in fair demand, and again firmer; sales have been reported since our last of 1,500 bbls. at $10 50@$16 25 for common to very superior extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is in good request at $7 25@$9 25 for inferior to very choice, ₱ bbl.; sales 550 bbls. Corn Meal has been in fair request at $6 65@$6 70 for City, $6 75@$7 for Jersey, $7 for Caloric, and $7 75 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales 300 bbls. Of California Flour sales were reported of 1,650 bbls. and sacks at $12@$13 75 ₱ bbl. of 196 lbs. Buckwheat Flour is in limited demand at $3 87@$4 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been more freely offered to-day, at a partial reduction of 1c.@2c. ₱ bushel chiefly on Spring. At the reduced figures the demand has been fair. Sales have been reported since our last of 104,000 bushels, including No. 1 Spring at $2 35@$2 38; No. 2 do. at $2 28@$2 32; Nos. 1 and 2 Mixed at $2 33; No. 3 Spring at $2 25@$2 28; White Genesee at $3 05@$3 10; and Amber State at $2 75@$2 77½ ₱ bushel. Corn has been pressed for sale, and was in moderate demand to day, at rapidly declining prices but toward the close, it rallied a little on a better inquiry; sales have been reported since our last of 98,000 bushels, at $1 40@1 43, as extremes, for Mixed Western, in store and afloat; closing at $1 41@$1 42 for prime, afloat; $1 39@$1 40 for unsound, and $1 45 for Yellow Western ₱ bushel. Rye has been inactive at $1 68 for Western ₱ bushel; sales 4,500 bushels. Barley has been firmer and fairly active. Sales 43,000 bushels at $1 52@$1 55 for Canada West, $1 43@$1 44 for State, chiefly at the former price; and $1 42 for Western, ₱ bushel: Barley Malt has been inactive and nominal. Oats have been in good request, closing buoyantly. We quote new Western closing at from 82c.@82½c. ₱ bushel; sales 115,000 bushels, mainly to arrive. The Albany *Argus* of this morning says: "Barley has ruled dull here and at New-York during the week. The future of the market is in as much doubt as ever. The present receipts are light, as well as those in prospect, and until to-day no steadiness has been evinced in the value of the article here or elsewhere. We do not ascribe, as do some, the lassitude that pervades the market, to the stringency in money, entirely. If figures are worth anything, they show that near upon 1,700,000 bushels new crop have gone down the river. The statement published a few days ago placed the stock of Barley in store at New-York at less than 200,000 bushels. Suppose the same quantity is afloat unsold, it will show that at least 1,300,000 have been taken in New-York for consumption, notwithstanding the stringency of money. The malsters, as we stated last week, as a body, have large means at their command, and do not depend on banks for assistance. It is doubtless true that they are willing to let the money stringency have its effect on prices and thus enable them to carry their Malt at a lighter cost. Besides, it is by no means certain that an easier money market would lessen the currency value of a bushel of Barley. Would it not rather advance the value? If the report of sales of Barley be correct, New-York, so far, is but little in advance of Albany; the sales reported at New-York are 625,000 bushels, at Albany 568,000 do. The figures of the New-York sales show that a large amount of that which has gone into consumption has been purchased outside of New-York. The receipts at Oswego for the week ending to-day, are only 234,000 bushels against 257,000 bushels for the corresponding week last year. These figures would make the aggregate receipts of the new crop at Oswego, 1,846,200 bushels, against 2,373,100 bushels in 1866. The receipts at Buffalo for the week just closed, are reported at 163,900 bushels against 316,000 bushels for the corresponding week in 1866; making an excess of receipts at Buffalo so far this season of about 400,000 bushels, but not sufficient to balance the falling off at Oswego. From the 29th of October last year, the receipts at Buffalo to the close of navigation were about 702,900 bushels; at Oswego about 2,000,000 bushels. At tidewater the receipts from Oct. 22 to the close were 5,821,000 bushels. The trade can judge what the chance is of making up these figures, and as an offset how much less will be wanted. The trade here has taken about 56,000 bushels, including 9,200 bushels No. 2 Chicago at $1 38; 17,000 do. do. at $1 40; 2,000 do. State two-rowed at $1 37; 1,500 do. do. at $1 38; 9,200 do. do. at $1 40; 3,000 do. do. on private terms; 500 do. State four-rowed at $1 45, and 9,000 do. Canada West at $1 50, closing quiet. We hear of no receipts of Canada East. In Canada East purchases have been made to some extent on Boston account at $1 45, delivered at Boston. The exports from Montreal during the week were 10,000 bushels. Not a bushel has been exported from New-York. At Toronto the market is dull at 75c.@78c., with 126,000 bushels in store. At Chicago the receipts are light; on the 24th, 5,200 bushels, with light sales of No. 2 at $1 07@$1 09." The *Argus* also gives the following list of boats laden with flour and grain which passed Fultonville, bound to Hudson River, during 24 hours prior to 10:30 A. M., Saturday, Oct. 26, 1867: Galt, Buffalo, wheat; Marion, Buffalo, wheat; H. K. White, Buffalo, wheat; Col. Walrath, Buffalo, oats; Toronto, Oswego, wheat, &c.; Col. T. D. Jones, Penn Yan, wheat; J. W. Dygert, Oswego, wheat; F. H. Thomas, Oswego, wheat; A. Collins, Oswego, wheat; Charley Shaffer, Buffalo, oats; Albert Anderson, Buffalo, wheat; Ed. Gallagher, Buffalo, oats; L. H. Gibbs, Buffalo, wheat; David Ellis, Buffalo, wheat; Four Sisters, Oswego, shipstuffs, &c.; L. Steele, Buffalo, rye; Smith Betts, Buffalo, corn; R. R. Dodge, Buffalo, barley; P. Van Antwerp, Fultonville, corn, &c.; C. W. Conners, Buffalo, wheat; Ed & Jon, Buffalo, oats; Fall Brook, No. 8, Buffalo, corn; Mattie Collins, Buffalo, wheat; E. D. Nye, Buffalo, wheat; Fall Brook, No. 10, Buffalo, corn; R. H. Beckwith, Buffalo, wheat; Thos. G. Alvord, Rome, flour, &c.; S. Hurd, Penn Yan, wheat, &c.; Isaac Wessels, Buffalo, wheat; Hiram Eaton, Buffalo, wheat; T. W. Crane, Geneva, wheat; Albion, Buffalo, wheat; Enterprise, Oswego, rye; Charlton, Buffalo, wheat; Theo. F. Stacy, Palmyra, wheat and oats, J. Allison, Buffalo, barley; Moss, Buffalo, flour; W. A. Dorsey, Buffalo, wheat; Jack Smith, Buffalo, wheat; A. W. Hyde, Buffalo, wheat, &c.; Daniel Scott, Oswego, barley and flour; Gen. Doubleday, Buffolo, wheat; Wm. Johnson, Oswego, wheat; Gov. Seymour, Oswego, rye; Dr. W. F. Nutten, Buffalo, wheat; A. H. Griswold, Buffalo, wheat; Alonzo Gordon, Buffalo, rye; Robbie & Miner, Buffalo, rye; Mary Jane Lane, Buffalo, corn, &c.; R. G. Briggs, Phenix, barley, &c.; Oliver Bugbee, Buffalo, oats; W. C. Rogers, Syracuse, wheat; Hiram Finco, Lockport, flour; Adelle, Buffalo, oats; John McElrone, Buffalo, rye, &c.

STOCK OF GRAIN IN NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN WAREHOUSES, OCT. 28, 1867.

Wheat, bush.	505,000	Barley, bush.	253,596
Corn, "	1,053,666	Malt, "	64,126
Oats, "	1,474,363	Peas, "	8,500
Rye, "	62,869		

HAY—North River bale has been moderately inquired for at 70c.@75c. for shipping, and $1@$1 40 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw continues quiet at 65c.@95c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been very quiet to-day at about previous prices, including American, at 35c.@67c. for new; older growths at 10c.@50c., and Foreign at 40c.@85c. *Prices Current of Hops in the New-York Market:* New-York State, Common to Fair, new, 35c.@45c. ₱ lb.; New-York State, Good to Prime, new, 50c.@55c. ₱ lb.; New-York State, Choice to Fancy, new, 60c.@65c. ₱ lb.; Eastern, Common to Prime, new, 40c.@50c.; Choice to Fancy do., 55c.@65c. ₱ lb.; Michigans, Common to Prime, new, 40c.@50c. ₱ lb.; Wisconsins, Prime to Fancy, new, 57c.@67c. ₱ lb.; Yearlings, of all grades, 30c.@50c. ₱ lb.; Old Olds, 10c.@30c. ₱ lb.; Canadian, Choice to Fancy, 55c.@65c. ₱ lb.

HEMP—Has been inactive at essentially unaltered prices.

MOLASSES—Has been in limited demand, including Porto Rico at 53c.@70c.; Cuba at 35c.@55c.; English Islands at 55c.@58c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Continue quiet, including Spirits Turpentine at 53½c.@55c. ₱ gallon; do. in bond, 46½c.@47c. ₱ gallon; Crude do. at $4 75@$5; Resin at $3 50@$9 ₱ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 75@$4; Pitch, $3 87@$4 25 ₱ bbl.

OILS—Have been dull and heavy, including Crude Whale at 75c.; Bleached Whale, 85c.@87c.; Crude Sperm at $2 25@$2 30; Unbleached do. at $2 37½@$2 40; Lard Oil at $1@$1 35; Red Oil at 60c.@80c.; Linseed Oil at $1 11@$1 14 ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Continues in very slack demand at about previous prices. We quote at 20c.@20½c. for Crude; 13¾c.@14½c. for Crude in bulk; 31c.@34c., as extremes, for Refined, in bond, and 49c.@50c. for Refined, free, ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quiet to-day at lower and irregular prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 2,250 bbls., in lots, at $21@$21 15 for Western Mess, closing at $21 12 cash, and $20@$20 50 for Prime and Extra Prime ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue very dull at 11½c.@12½c. for dry salted and sweet pickled Shoulders, and 15c.@17c. for Hams, ₱ lb.; sales equal to 218 pkgs. Bacon has been moderately active; sales 575 boxes, including Cumberland Cut, November and December delivery, at 11¼c.@11⅜c., respectively; also Stretford here at 13½c. ₱ lb. Lard has been in more demand at firmer rates; sales have been reported since our last of 1,300 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 13c@13⅜c. ₱ lb. Beef continues very slow of sale, at $16@$23 for very poor to choice Plain Mess; $23@$27 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 190 bbls. Tierce Beef rules quiet and nominal. Beef Hams continue quiet at $29 50@$30. Butter is in fair request at 36c.@50c. for poor to very choice State, and 18c.@39c. for interior to prime Western, ₱ lb. Cheese is in good demand at 8c.@17½c., as extremes, ₱ lb.

BUTTER.	Per pound.
Chemung, Sussex and Chenango Counties Dairies, firkins	43 @45
Chautauqua, Cayuga and Delaware Counties Dairies, firkins	40 @43
Broome, Cortland, Steuben and other Counties, firkins	39 @42
Lewis and Jefferson Counties Dairies, Welsh tubs	39 @42
Ordinary State Dairies, firkins	37 @39
Ordinary State Dairies, Welsh tubs	37 @39
Half-firkin tubs State Dairies, fine to extra	42 @45
Half-firkin tubs State Dairies, fair to good	38 @40
Northern Pennsylvania Dairies, firkins and tubs	33 @39
Orange, Sussex and Pennsylvania, fresh pails	46 @50
Ordinary and common Western, firkins	14 @17
₱ lb.	17 @17½

CHEESE.	
Factory Dairies, fine quality, ₱ lb.	@16½
Factory Dairies, common to fair quality, ₱ lb.	14½@15
Farm Dairies, fancy and extra quality, ₱ lb.	15½@16½
Farm Dairies, fair to good, ₱ lb.	14 @15
Farm Dairies, common, ₱ lb.	13 @14
Orange County Skimmed Cheese, ₱ lb.	8 @11

SUGARS—Have been inactive at about former prices. Sales since our last, 630 hhds. Cuba, Porto Rico, &c., at 11½c.@13½c., and 114 boxes Havana, part at 12½c.@13⅞c., ₱ lb. Refined Sugars continue in moderate request at from 14½c.@16½c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales since our last, 87,000 lbs. Tallow at 11⅝c.@12½c.; 64,000 lbs. Stearine at 12⅝c.@13⅝c.; 91,000 lbs. Grease at 7c.@9½c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales since our last, 150 bbls., in bond, at 35c.@40c., as extremes, ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 1,150 bales Cotton at ⅜d., by sail, and ½d., by steamer, ₱ lb.; 100 boxes Bacon, by steamer, at 45s. ₱ ton. For London, 100 tons Oil Cake at 32s. 6d. ₱ ton.

TEACHERS.

AN AMERICAN LADY, (OF FRENCH descent,) who has resided in Paris and speaks the French language fluently, desires a reëngagement as visiting governess; best City reference. Address C. D. O., Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

PARISIAN FRENCH.—MLLE. DE WAILLY will resume her instruction in schools and families, private lessons and classes, Sept. 23. Apply personally or by note, at No. 120 43d-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.

AS RESIDENT OR VISITING GOVERNESS.—An English lady, experienced in teaching English, music and French, wishes an engagement. Address S. M. C., No. 152 6th-av.

GOVERNESS.—AN ENGLISH LADY, EXPERIENCED in teaching music, French and English, wishes a situation in a family; best references. Address M. E., No. 326 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

A LADY DESIRES PUPILS FOR THE English branches at their residences, or young ladies to read history and literature. Address BOOKSTORE, No. 134 6th-av.

A GENTLEMAN, GRADUATE OF A German University, desires a few additional pupils in German, at a moderate charge. Address Dr. O., Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

A FRENCH LADY WISHES SCHOLARS for private lessons, or to join classes already formed; good references. Address P. S., Station F.

A LADY OF EXPERIENCE IN PRIMARY education desires a situation as visiting governess. Address V., Station G.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—SALE OF PROPERTY FOR UNPAID TAXES AND CROTON WATER RENTS.—Public notice is hereby given that a sale of property for unpaid taxes for the year 1863 and for regular rents for Croton water for the year 1862, will take place at auction, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the fourteenth day of November next, at twelve o'clock noon, and continue from day to day until the whole of said property shall be sold, and that the detailed statement of the property so to be sold for unpaid taxes and Croton water rents is published once a week in the New-York *Daily Tribune*, a newspaper printed and published in the City of New-York.
By order of R. B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.
A. S. CADY, Clerk of Arrears.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 8, 1867.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.—In the matter of NATHANIEL DOLE, bankrupt, in bankruptcy, before John Hatch.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as the assignee of NATHANIEL DOLE, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and the State of New-York, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.—Dated at New-York the 12th day of October, A. D. 1867.
I. H. ANDRUSS,
No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City.

PERSONAL.

EMILY MONTAGUE DE BOOS—YOUR mother is dead, and you are urgently requested to communicate at once with your sister Eliza, at No. 374 City Road, London. Any person furnishing the address of the above, if living, or her place of burial, if dead, or supplying any authentic information to A. R., at the above address, will be liberally rewarded.

MEETINGS.

FRENCH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of the French Benevolent Society of New-York, for the election of officers for the ensuing year and the transaction of general business, will be held at Delmonico's, 14th-st., corner 5th-av., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 30th inst., at 7½ o'clock.
By order of the President.
L. MEUNIER, Secretary.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York, mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS, AND all kinds of slate work, plain and ornamental, manufactured by the Penrhyn Slate Company. Also roofing slate. The trade supplied. Warehouse No. 40 West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST PREFERRED STOCK AT AUCTION.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell on THURSDAY, Oct. 31, 1867, at 12½ o'clock P. M., at Public Auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway (for account of whom it may concern,) 2,000 Shares Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Company 1st Preferred Stock, par value $50 each. To be sold in lots of 100 shares and upward, to suit purchasers. For further information apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Stock Broker and Auctioneer, No. 43 Pine-st., New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

A. S. RICHARDS & Co., Auctioneers.
ATTRACTIVE SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.
A. S. RICHARDS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 30, at 10½ o'clock, at Store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., a very large variety of seasonable goods, direct from the manufacturers, comprising Men's, Boys', Women's, Misses' and Children's wear.
Catalogues early on morning of sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, Auctioneers.
AN IMPORTANT SALE OF HIGH-CLASS GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS, &c.
By order of the Executors,
On THURSDAY, Oct. 24, at 10½ o'clock, and continuing until the entire stock is disposed of,
AT THE LOWER STORE,
No. 223 Canal-st., corner of Mulberry-st.,
The large and valuable assortment of first-class wines, liquors, teas and groceries, being the entire stock of the well-known firm of Messrs. I. & W. Geery, in consequence of the death of Mr. I. Geery.
This stock is, doubtless, the most extensive and valuable ever offered in this City, estimated by appraisement at from $80,000 to $90,000, and will positively be sold without reserve in lots to suit purchasers.
It embraces groceries of every description, teas and coffees of all grades and choice brands; sugars, raw and refined; imported sauces, preserved fruits, olive oil, India preserves and all articles sold in a first-class grocery.
The catalogue of wines, liquors and cigars will be found unusually attractive, comprising very pure vintages, many of which, dating as far back as 1797, 1800, 1825, 1834, 1838, &c., are not to be obtained from any other source in this country or Europe. Among them will be found
SHERRIES.
Geo. III., vintage 1797, pale and brown Warsaw, old Pemartin, 1840; white seal Philopoera, London Exhibition, Seven Starr, N. P., 1825; brown, S. O. P. crown and other rare vintages.
MADEIRAS.
Blackburn, vin. 1796; Calcutta, vin. 1800; Gen. Scott, Old Reserve, Bridgeton, N. G. M., and others.
PORTS.
Red Seal Alto Douro, Black Seal Hermides, White Seal, 1821; Queens, 1858.
CHAMPAGNES.
Moet and Chandon, impt; Versenay, Sillery, Widow Clicot, G. H. Mums, Jules Mums, Cabinet, &c.
CLARETS.
Chat. Langoa, 1857; Barton and G. La Rose, 1844; La Tour, Chat. Margaux, 1858; Brandenberg and Fils, Chat. Mouton, Leoville, La Rose, Contet Canet, Finke & Co. and Natal Johnson's, Chat. Leoville and Margaux, 1844.
BURGUNDIES AND SAUTERNE.
Romance, Chablis, Clos Vouqcot, Chambertin, Chat. d'Yquem, &c., &c.
HOCKS.
Johannsberg, Steinberger Cabinet, Hockheimer, Deidesheimer, Niersteiner, Marco Bruner, Sparkling Hocks, Moselle, Muscatelle and others.
BRANDIES.
Hennessy, vin. 1800, 1834 to 1865; Old Peach, Blackberry, &c.; Old Jamaica and St. Croix Rum, Holland Gin, various brands; O. K. Bourbon, Monongahela, Irish and Scotch Whiskies, asst. liqueurs and cordials, Porter, Ale, Cider, &c.
CIGARS.
Partagas, Cabanas, Cabargas, La Ritica and others. Celebrated brands in variety of packages. Terms cash. Further particulars in catalogues, which can be obtained at our office, No. 93 Liberty-st., on and after Monday, 21st instant.

SALE OF METALS, NEW QUARTERMASTER STORES AND LUMBER.
DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 25, 1867.
Will be sold at public auction, on MONDAY, Nov. 11, at Lincoln Depot, under the direction of Brevet Col. A. P. Blunt, A. Q. M.:
50 HORSES and 50 MULES, more or less;
30 AMBULANCES, worn;
250 ARMY WAGONS, worn;
7 SPRING WAGONS, worn.
Several of these spring wagons are of very superior finish.
The mules offered are a very select lot, well worthy the attention of purchasers.
After which the following metals and Quartermaster stores, entirely new, to wit:
1,150,000 pounds iron, 3,000 pounds copper, 1,000 pounds copper bottoms, 1,000 pounds lead, 500,000 pounds horse-shoes, 500,000 pounds mule-shoes, 500 empty bottles, 100,000 pounds steel, assorted, 10,000 pounds chains, assorted, 15,000 bolts, 1,000 stove feet, 5,000 broom handles, 500 lamp chimneys, 600 pieces lampwick.
Together with a number of miscellaneous articles, consisting in part of carpenters' and blacksmiths' tools, sash weights, knives, engines, globe valves, arc brick, &c., &c.
Also, the following wagonmakers' lumber: 5,000 feet 1½-inch oak plank, 8,000 feet 2-inch oak plank, 7,000 feet 2½-inch oak plank, 42,000 feet 3-inch oak plank, 10,000 feet 4-inch oak plank, 5,000 feet 5-inch oak plank, 3,000 feet 4-inch hickory plank, 12,000 feet plank, assorted sizes.
Sale to commence at 10 A. M. and continue from day to day until all are sold.
Horses, mules and wagons will be sold singly; other articles in lots.
The metals will be delivered to purchasers at 6th-st. wharf or at railroad depot.
Catalogues of sale can be had on application.
Terms—Cash, in Government funds.
By order of the Quartermaster-General.
J. C. McFERRAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General,
Brevet Brigadier-General, U. S. Army.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
MORTGAGE SALE—THE FURNITURE OF A CLUB-HOUSE—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT.—On WEDNESDAY, Oct. 30, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 88 Prince-st., first door west of Broadway, a general assortment of household furniture, consisting of velvet and Brussels carpets, large mantel and pier glasses, several parlor suites covered in green figured and red reps, bronze and ormolu chandeliers and brackets, rosewood secretary, paintings and engravings, damask and brocatel window curtains, lace do., rosewood centre tables. Dining-room of oak, buffet, chairs, &c., china and glassware, iron safe. Bedrooms in rosewood and mahogany complete, cottage suites, mattresses, bedding, curtains, hall-stand, oil-cloths, hall stove, range, kitchen-ware and other furniture.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
Will sell by auction on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 30, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 181 West 10th-st.:
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, carved black walnut suite in maroon reps, rosewood centre table, lace curtains, carved black walnut bedsteads, mahogany do., hair mattresses, straw do., oak extension table, cane-seat chairs, crockery, glassware. Also, an assortment of kitchen furniture.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
On THURSDAY, Oct. 31, at 10½, at their salesroom No. 93 Liberty-st.: Household furniture; also, an elegant assortment of velvet and Brussels carpets.
Full particulars hereafter.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY J. T. MINTURN,
THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Oct. 29, at 11 o'clock, within the store:
MALAGA RAISINS—500 packages Malaga Raisins, new crop; whole, half and quarter boxes.
CURRANTS—150 barrels Currants.
NEW CROP SMYRNA FIGS—50 cases Smyrna Figs, 2 and 4 lb. drums; 40 cases Smyrna Figs, cartons 2 and 4 lbs.
20 boxes fresh Malaga Lemons.
50 boxes shelled Almonds.
20 bags Walnuts.
At 12 o'clock, on Pier No. 17 East River:
391 boxes fresh Sicily Oranges.
1,784 boxes fresh Sicily Lemons.
Cargo brig *Sirina*, from Palermo.

FIFTY-FIFTH AUCTION SALE OF SCRANTON COAL, ON WEDNESDAY, OCT. 30, 1867.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 21, 1867.
The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will sell, by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers, at the Company's sales room, No. 26 Exchange-place, corner of William-street, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 30, at 12 o'clock, noon,
50,000 TONS
of coal, from the Lackawanna Regions, of the usual sizes, deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during the month of November, 1867.
Also, at same time
5,000 TONS
Deliverable at their depot, Washington, N. J.
SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.
On FRIDAY, Nov. 1, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 20 East 32d-st.,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
Full particulars hereafter.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
PARTITION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON EAST BROADWAY AND MADISON-ST. BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 30, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, under the direction of Benjamin W. Bonney, Esq., Referee:
MADISON-ST.—Five lots, with the brick dwelling-houses thereon, situate on the southeast corner of Madison and Scammel sts., and known as Nos. 330, 332, 334, 336 and 338 Madison-st.
EAST BROADWAY—The lot and dwelling-house No. 47 East Broadway, 315 feet west of Market-st. Sale absolute, under judgment of Supreme Court in partition. Terms at time of sale.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY ON GRAND, CORLEARS AND MONROE STS., NEAR GRAND-ST. FERRY.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 30, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York:
The block of land, together with the brick buildings thereon, bounded by Grand, Monroe and Corlears sts., known as Nos. 589, 591, 593, 595, 597 and 599 Grand-st. This property, being situated on one of the great thoroughfares of the City, in close proximity to the Ferry, producing a large rental and rapidly enhancing in value, is one of the most desirable plots now offering for investment, having a frontage on Grand-st. of 125 feet.

COMMANDANT'S OFFICE, NAVY-YARD, NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1867.
FOR SALE—ON THE 5TH DAY OF NOVEMBER next, at 12 M., at the Naval Hospital Brooklyn, at public auction, the three (3) story wooden building attached to the east side of the Naval Hospital in dimensions about one hundred and ninety-five (195) feet by one hundred and thirty-nine (139) feet, with wings, together with the steam and gas pipes. A more particular description will be given by calling at the Hospital and on the day of sale.
TERMS—Twenty (20) per cent. of the purchase money on the day of sale, and the balance before a commencement is made to take the building down. A guarantee will be required that all the materials of which the building is composed, and all the rubbish, be moved away by the 1st of December proximo.
CHAS. H. BELL,
Rear-Admiral U. S. N.,
Commanding Navy-yard and Station, New-York.

OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, FOURTH DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK, No. 61 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 2, 1867.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I have distrained upon the distillery and fixtures known as McGee's Distillery, situated at No. 74 Robinson-st., New-York City, for the payment of a tax assessed against JOHN H. McGEE, distiller, et al., as due the United States, and for fraud upon the Internal Revenue Laws, and said property will be sold at public auction on the premises on the 18th day of October, 1867, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of said day.
J. F. BAILEY,
Collector Fourth District New-York.
The above sale is adjourned to the 14th day of November, 1867, at the same time and place.
J. F. BAILEY, Collector.

AUCTION SALE—THE BALANCE OF A STOCK consisting of Horses, Carriages and Sleighs, will be sold at public auction on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 30, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the stable Nos. 189 and 191 Mercer-st.
Any person having carriages or sleighs on storage at the above place must redeem the same before the above date, or they will be sold to cover expenses.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON WILL REOPEN HIS CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, With Primary Department and Gymnasium, NO. 212 5TH-AV., CORNER 26TH-ST., On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11.

ORANGE PRIORY.
A Home Boarding-school for young ladies and children, opened Sept. 9. For prospectus address Miss S. H. GALE, Orange, N. J.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE.
No. 126 West Fourth-street, corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal.
Unusual opportunities are here offered individual students for rapid progress in Latin, Greek, French, German, Mathematics, Natural Science, English Literature, Book-keeping, Penmanship, and all elementary branches. Terms reasonable and extra studies optional.
For particulars see Catalogue, to be had at the Institute, which parents are specially invited to visit.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., is reopened.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies. No. 34 West 32d-st., New-York, will reopen, Sept. 17.
REV. and MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 17 West 38th-st.

A LAST OPPORTUNITY.—YOUNG MEN may subscribe this week, until Thursday evening at 8 o'clock, for full scholarship in PENMANSHIP and BOOK-KEEPING at one-half the regular charge. College, No. 42 East 14th-st., Union-square.
OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE—A COLlegiate School for Young Ladies at Riverdale on the Hudson. Rev. GEORGE D. WILDES, A. M., Rector; Mrs. M. C. KEITH, Principal. Prospectus at Appleton's, No. 443 Broadway, New-York, or address the Principal.

ELEGANT BUSINESS WRITING GUARANTEED.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, remove all stiffness, cramping or trembling, and make elegant business penmen; they also teach book-keeping and arithmetic practically, and qualify pupils for head bookkeepers.

A LAST OPPORTUNITY.—YOUNG MEN may subscribe this week until Thursday evening, 8 o'clock, for full SCHOLARSHIPS IN PENMANSHIP and BOOK-KEEPING, at the COLLEGE, NO. 42 EAST 14TH-ST., UNION-SQUARE.
O. B. GOLDSMITH.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st., No. 820 Broadway, and No. 116 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.
NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF PUPILS.
The best talent in Europe and America is secured, and no inferior teachers are nor will be engaged in the institution.
The directors will spare neither pains nor expense to retain the reputation which the Conservatory has so justly acquired during the past four years, that of the first MUSIC SCHOOL in America.
TERMS—Regular classes $10 per quarter for every branch of instruction.
EDWARD MOLLENHAUER, A. F. LEJEAL, HENRY MOLLENHAUER, Musical Directors.
S. N. GRISWOLD, Secretary.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, NO. 161 5TH-AV. AND 937 BROADWAY,
Corner 22d-st., opens Sept. 16. Twelfth year. Rooms spacious, light, airy, high-ceiled and steam-heated. Young pupils with Mrs. Lyon, the others with Mr. Lyon. Six have just entered college unconditionally—four Columbia, one Harvard, one Yale. Another fine class is preparing. Light gymnastics. A Literary Union gathers teachers and older pupils weekly. Only pure, contented, working pupils desired.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
PERMANENT LESSONS IN FRENCH.
Prof. TH. DE L'OUEST is now resuming his courses for beginners and advanced scholars.
Ladies from 3 to 5 P. M.
Gentlemen in the evening.
Spelling, reading, grammar, conversation.
Apply at the desk of the Library, Clinton Hall, Astor-place.

EVENING CLASSES OF FRENCH, BY MR. C. FABREGOU, A. M., No. 218 West 47th-st., Third door west of Broadway.
Second class will commence Nov. 7.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.
The tenth annual term of this institution will commence at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 2, and will continue until May 14, 1868. Graduates are admitted to the New-York Bar.
For catalogues containing fuller information address THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Warden &c.

LESPINASSE FRENCH INSTITUTE,
Washington Heights. French the language of the school. Spanish, German and English, classics; graduating courses for surveying and business. Circulars at No. 183 Broadway; No. 913, drug-store; No. 701, music-store.

INTERNATIONAL ACADEMY.
English, German and French Boarding and Day School for boys and girls, No. 96 2d-av.
WHITE & LANPHER, Principals.
N. B.—Evening classes for young men, in French, German and book-keeping.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 25 East 21st-st., old No. 32, will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 19.

MISS WARREN'S ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN DAY-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN. EVENING CLASSES ALSO. NO. 36 WEST 9TH-ST.

S. A. FARRAND'S COLLEGIATE ACADEMY, No. 695 6th-av., near 40th-st.
Sufficient time is given to explain the difficulties each pupil meets with, and great pains are taken to teach him HOW TO STUDY. THIS IS DONE SO THOROUGHLY THAT HE NEEDS NO HELP AT HOME.
Among the patrons of the school are:
Rev. T. S. Hastings, Horatio S. Brown,
Rev. Isaac Ferris, Joel D. Hunter,
Rev. Peter Stryker, Charles Folsom,
Rev. Howard Osgood, Gamaliel G. Smith,
Rev. E. H. Chapin, William M. Vermilye,
Rev. M. Meier Smith, John J. Donaldson,
Dr. Chas. F. Taylor, William H. Osborn,
George A. Wicks, Charles A. Davison,
Charles Scribner, John P. March,
Chas. H. Ludington, Edward Smith,
Robert Jaffray, William P. Williams,
John A. Stewart, William E. A. Mackintosh

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, French, English and Primary School, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 16. A few boarders taken into the family of the Principal at Washington Heights. Families coming late to town may have their sons boarded for a few weeks. Circulars at the bookstore, No. 911 Broadway, and at the school, cor. Broadway and 20th-st.

GALIN METHOD.—C. H. FARNHAM'S classes in vocal music will open at Church of Ascension Lecture-room, No. 68 West 11th-st., (two doors west of 5th-av.,) MONDAY, Oct. 28, at 3½ and 7½ P. M. Tickets, circulars and pamphlets at Schirmer's music-store, No. 701 Broadway; pamphlets of American News Company and of newsdealers.

BOYS' SCHOOL.—THE VERMONT EPISCOPAL INSTITUTE—Eighth year. Just enlarged to accommodate eight more pupils. Address, at once, Rev. THEODORE A. HOPKINS, Principal, or Rt. Rev. Bishop HOPKINS, Burlington, Vt.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS' SCHOOL, No. 56 West 11th-st., reopened Sept. 23. The reading class in history and English literature, and the French conversation class will commence Nov. 1. The class for little boys reopened Sept. 23, at 68 West 11th-st.

MT. PLEASANT INSTITUTE.—PRIVATE classes for boys—Amherst, Mass.—H. C. NASH, A. M., Principal; established 1846; classical and commercial; number limited; all pupils board in family of Principal. Circulars upon request.

IRVINGTON, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—Mme. GIRAUD, for nine years principal of a large school in Brooklyn, will receive a limited number of young ladies; complete English and French instruction; French spoken.

MISS WALSH'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH school for young ladies, No. 32 East 28th-st., near Madison-av. Five pupils received as members of the family. French spoken entirely.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL School of Dr. F. BERTHET will reopen Sept. 16, at No. 920 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. For circulars apply to LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

HOME INSTITUTE—TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will reopen Sept. 11, 1867. For circulars address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York. For full information see circular. Address as above.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and French boarding-school for young ladies, College-av., New-Brunswick, N. J. A NATIVE FRENCH TEACHER RESIDES IN THE FAMILY.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF N. Y. UNIVERSITY, on Washington-square.
CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL, PRIMARY, FRENCH.
Fits for COLLEGE BUSINESS, WEST POINT.

TOWNSEND'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, No. 260 Bowery.—Private instruction, day and evening, in Book-keeping, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Correspondence, &c. Ladies department.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding-school for boys. Pupils received at any time. For circulars, apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

ROSE HILL—A HOME BOARDING-SCHOOL for young ladies and children. Opened Nov. 4. For circulars apply to Mrs. C. M. WHITE, Box No. 19, Danbury, Conn.

JACKSON INSTITUTE, DANBURY, CONN.—Family School for boys under fourteen years of age. Rev. F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

MISS FOSTER'S BOARDING AND DAY school for young ladies, Yonkers, New-York. Boarding pupils limited to six.

KINDERGARTEN SCHOOLS—FOR BOYS 888 6th-av., bet. 39th and 40th sts.; for girls 66 West 38th-st.; reopen Sept. 16. Address E. M. COE.

J. HARRIS PATTON'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,193 Broadway; classes preparing for college. Hours from 9 to 2.

MR. R. P. JENKS' SCHOOL, AT NO. 1,152 Broadway, will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 17.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, No. 1,214 Broadway, reopens Sept. 16.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, OCT. 29, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st. and Irving-place.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, NORMA. Character by Mme. Parepa-Rosa, Mme. Natali Testa, Pancani, Medini.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, LES AMOURS DE CLEOPATRE and UN CAPRICE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, HENRY DUNBAR; OR, THE OUTCAST. Characters by Messrs. J. W. Wallack, E. L. Davenport, Young, Holland, Ringgold, Brown, Williamson, Rockwell, Ward, Pope, Cashin, Miss Rose Eytinge, Miss Annie Ward and Mrs Mary Barrett.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, FANCHON, THE CRICKET. Leading characters by Miss Fannie B. Price and Mr. D. Hanchett.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, INSHAVOQUE; OR, WEARING OF THE GREEN, and THRICE MARRIED. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Florence.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., 5th-av. and Broadway.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, SHYLOCK and CINDERELLA. Leading characters by Leffingwell and Mrs. Sedley Brown.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2 1-2 and EVENING at 8, PALE JANET; OR THE TRAGEDY OF RED MARSH FARM. LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS; LIVING GORILLA, and 300,000 CURIOSITIES.

BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE AND MUSEUM.
Corner of Broadway and 30th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, DEVIL'S AUCTION; OR, THE GOLDEN BRANCH. Curiosities from all parts of the world.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
THIS EVENING commencing at 8 o'clock, NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE—EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIANISM AND CLASSIC OLYMPIC GAMES.

BUNYAN HALL.
Corner Broadway and 15th-st.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2 o'clock—MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, "THE PILGRIM," SPLENDID TABLEAUX, GRAND TRANSFORMATION. Philip Phillips sings.

DODWORTH HALL.
No. 806 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, ARTHUR SKETCHLEY—THE ADVENTURES OF MRS. BROWN.

MUSEUM OF PHRENOLOGY.
No. 389 Broadway.
THIS DAY, PHRENOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM,
Atlantic-st., corner Clinton.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, GRAND CONCERT, of the New-York and Brooklyn Conservatory of Music.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

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The WEEKLY TIMES, one year	$2
Five copies	$8
Ten copies	$15

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in Checks or Post-office Money Orders if possible. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Florence dispatches set forth that VICTOR EMANUEL's soldiers refuse to fight against GARIBALDI. The cause of national unity in the councils of the King's Government is fast gaining ground, and it is now understood that a thoroughly radical Ministry will be formed, whose policy will be to make Rome the capital of Italy. The French fleet sailed from Toulon Saturday under orders to proceed direct to Civita Vecchia.

The Pope has addressed a letter to the Roman Catholic Bishops throughout the world, calling upon them to pray for the Holy See.

Friday, the police of Rome, when about to search a house, met with some resistance. They at once used the bayonet, and killed fifteen Garibaldians.

GENERAL.

Advices from New-Orleans contain full accounts of the terrible effects of the late hurricane which visited the Rio Grande. Several towns were almost entirely destroyed, steamboats were disabled, and sailing vessels were blown ashore. At Matamoras twenty-six persons were killed, ten at Brownsville, twelve at Brazos, while at Bagdad the loss is not known. At this latter place ninety persons fled to a vessel, and were saved, but all the other inhabitants are believed to have perished; not a house was left standing at Bagdad. The suffering among the houseless survivors has been intense, and appeals to the public for assistance have been made.

Advices from the Plains give the substance of the peace treaties recently ratified between the Kiowa and Comanche tribes and the Indian Commissioners. These tribes are to be located on a large reservation between the North Fork of the Red River and the Red River proper, are to receive $25,000 annually, to be furnished with agricultural seeds and implements, and granted certain privileges regarding hunting, &c. In consideration of these grants the Indians are to remain upon the reservation, and cease from disturbing white settlers in any manner. The Pacific railroads are also to be prosecuted to completion without further interference.

Gen. SHERIDAN met with a warm reception from the citizens of Portland, Maine. He was met at the depot by the officers of the City government and a large concourse of people, and escorted through the principal streets by a procession composed of citizens and military organizations. He disappointed the people of Portsmouth, who had arranged for an extensive demonstration in his honor, his engagement at Portland preventing his delaying. A large crowd was assembled at the Portsmouth depot, and lustily cheered the popular Cavalry Chief.

LOCAL.

Last evening the Radical Union Republicans in the upper portion of the City held a ratification meeting at the hall, corner of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street and Third-avenue. The meeting was presided over by Hon. EDWARD KETCHUM, and speeches were made by HORACE GREELEY, Maj. JAMES HAGGERTY, FREEMAN J. FITHIAN, CHARLES S. SPENCER and others.

Mr. LEONARD GROVER a few weeks ago, as plaintiff in a civil action, caused the arrest of WM. B. SWAN, for alleged false representations as to his pecuniary responsibility at the time of purchasing a one-half interest in the "Japanese Troupe." Yesterday motion was made by counsel for Mr. SWAN to have the order of arrest vacated. After argument in the Supreme Court the Judge took the papers.

Another case was brought before the Supreme Court yesterday, on a writ of *habeas corpus* and a writ of *certiorari*, and the discharge of the prisoner, HENRY BICKLER, asked on two grounds: First, that the Court of Special Sessions, which tried him, had no jurisdiction, and second that the evidence was insufficient. Judge SUTHERLAND reserved his decision.

The case of JEREMIAH HORTON, indicted for homicide, was called for trial yesterday morning, pursuant to adjournment, at the Court of Oyer and Terminer, but owing to the illness of Mr. GENNING S. BEDFORD, Jr., Assistant District Attorney, the trial was adjourned until next term.

At the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, two prisoners were tried for grand larceny, and one for felonious assault. One was sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months, another for three months, and a third for six months, with a fine of $100.

The Union Republicans of the Eighteenth Assembly District met last evening at No. 179 Lexington-avenue, and ratified the nomination of CHRISTOPHER PULLMAN for the Senate, and of SAMUEL S. URMY for Assembly.

An inquest was commenced yesterday at Union Hill, N. J., on the body of CHARLES KAUCHEHER, who was killed by the explosion of a boiler Saturday. A verdict has not yet been rendered.

The Metropolitan Board of Internal Revenue met yesterday. Nothing of their business transpired but the fact that seven seizures were made since those last reported in the TIMES.

Yesterday the Board of Councilmen concurred in the resolutions annulling the resolutions rescinding the license ordinance.

Flour was again firmer yesterday, and fairly active. Wheat and Corn were lower, and in moderate demand. Barley and oats were in fair request, closing buoyantly. Cotton was less active, and a trifle cheaper. Mess Pork was heavy, and quoted down again. Lard was more sought after, at advanced figures. Other articles presented no important alteration. The freight market was quiet.

The number of beef cattle at the national drove-yards for the weekly supply is 2,685. Yesterday trade was dull enough. Some of the brokers affirmed that the market was the dullest and hardest that they have known for a long time. A very small number of the best bullocks were sold for 16¼c. ℔ ℔., net weight. Most of the sales were made at about 14c.@15c. ℔ ℔. for such cattle as were really fit for beef. Hundreds were sold for 10c.@12c. ℔ ℔. A large number of poor steers, dry cows and stags that were half fattened, brought only 8c.@10c. ℔ ℔. Prices seemed to fluctuate during the day, but trade closed rather firm at the foregoing rates, which represent last week's quotations. Sheep are heavy, and the receipts exceed the demand, except for first-class mutton sheep. Yesterday the market was extremely dull. Extra-fed sheep sold at a moderate rate, for 5½c.@6c. ℔ ℔., live weight. Good to prime, 4½c.@5½c. ℔ ℔., live weight. Common to fair, 3c.@4c. ℔ ℔. Lambs, 6c.@7c.—very few reached 7c. Large numbers of lambs were sold for 5c. ℔ ℔. The hog market has continued quite steady for most of the time during the past week. The supply continues heavy. Prime, heavy, corn-fed hogs sold yesterday for $7 12½@$7 25 ℔ 100 ℔s., live weight. Dressed, $9. Medium hogs, $6 75@$7. Dressed, $8 88@$9 ℔ 100 ℔s. Common hogs, $6@$6 50 ℔ 100 ℔s. Dressed, $8 12@$9.

The Division of Races—Who Are Responsible?

The Virginia election is made the occasion of much strong writing on the relations of the two races, and the antagonism which has been developed between them. The simple results of the contest, so far as they are yet known, are certainly startling. They exhibit a solid mass of black voters on the side of the Reconstruction Law, and an equally solid mass of white voters in opposition to it; the former controlling the polls and carrying the question of a Convention by a majority which demonstrates the power of the colored people in the government of the State.

The general result does not differ from that which had already been realized in Louisiana and Alabama. In each case the holding of a Convention has been determined by colored votes. But while in Louisiana and Alabama the whites virtually allowed the election to go by default, in Virginia they entered into the contest energetically, and with the confidence of assured victory—having their own candidates and voting "No" to the preliminary requirement of the law, with all the advantages of intelligence and organization in their favor. In the two other States the policy of inaction was tried; in Virginia the policy of electoral resistance; with immediate consequences substantially identical.

The tactics pursued in Virginia, however, have more clearly revealed the division of races that unhappily exists. The almost total apathy evinced by the whites in the previous elections, left the negroes undisputed masters of the situation. Little bad blood was generated, simply because there was no struggle to provoke it. Strict passive resistance neither roused to anger the pride of the whites, nor stimulated to intemperance and insult the strength of the blacks. On the other hand, the intensity and comparative closeness of the contest in Virginia brought out the passions of both parties, and converted the question of Convention into a question of supremacy. It became less a question of reorganizing under the law, than of testing the respective degrees of power, and settling the political *status* of the races. And since the upshot has been inimical to the dominating desires of the whites, and more than satisfactory in regard to the pretensions of the blacks, we may expect to have Virginia and its fate made the pretext for exciting appeals and bitter denunciation, as against the Congressional plan of reconstruction. The probability is that the excitement and the bitterness will be based on a partial view of the facts.

The proper time for estimating the future of the States after reconstruction will not come until the Conventions shall have entered upon their work. The spirit and purposes of the negro element will best be judged when the majority of delegates have shown their temper and indicated the ideas on which local government is to be reorganized. It is idle to speculate much on these subjects in advance. For though it is reported that in Virginia, as well as in Alabama and Louisiana, negroes have as a rule elected Radical delegates, it may not be amiss to wait for evidence before assuming that even negro radicalism means confiscation, wholesale proscription, or anarchy in any form.

That the blacks of Virginia have in this election shown a lamentable alienation from the whites, and in many localities have displayed a disposition ill calculated to inspire hopes of harmony and peace, are circumstances which seem tolerably well established. Making allowance for partisan exaggeration and the hate born of the slave system, it is clear that incendiaries of the Hunnicutt stamp have been actively at work, and that a large amount of mischief has been effected through their agency. They have labored to promote irritation, to excite jealousy and antagonism, and to inculcate demands to which Senator WADE, with all his "jumps forward," has not attained. So far as these men have exerted influence, it has been in a direction at variance with the order and welfare of society.

And yet even for this unhappy state of things, the Southern whites must be held to some extent responsible. Their attitude has too generally been the reverse of conciliatory. As a body, they have neither recognized the privileges with which Congress has invested the freedmen, nor striven to promote the harmony they profess to desire. Civil equality they conceded reluctantly, and not seldom in bad faith, and political equality they obstinately deny. Resisting reconstruction because it confers the suffrage upon negroes, they have themselves erected the barriers which now block up the path of peace, and cultivated the prejudices which threaten to culminate in a conflict of races. They have done nothing to inspire confidence in their friendliness—nothing to justify reliance upon their coöperation in the organization and conduct of government on a a foundation of equality. Their bearing, in Virginia especially, has been that of a superior race, entitled by the grace of color to rule in the Republic; their tone and tactics those of men intent upon employing the opportunities afforded by the law to defeat one of its most obvious ends.

Take the Virginia election as an illustration. The blacks voted one way, the whites another. Is that evidence that the blacks alone are pursuing a course which points to the antagonism of races? The great majority of whites voted primarily against a convention—that is, against reconstruction based upon political equality; and, secondly, in favor of candidates hostile to the newly acquired rights of the negroes. Is it surprising that the latter voted solidly against their own degradation and disfranchisement, and in support of candidates radically opposed to the old proslavery spirit? And is it fair, when deprecating the tendencies of the time, to forget the unwise, illiberal and unjust proceedings of the whites, and to remember only the folly and insolence of the blacks?

The case is not improved by occurrences that have transpired since the election. The Virginia Press, incensed at the result, counsel the adoption of proscriptive measures by white land-owners and employers against black laborers. A system of coercion is recommended with "the view of driving as many blacks as possible out of the State, and of punishing with starvation those that remain." It is proposed that white labor be encouraged by bounties to migrate to the State, with the two-fold object of supplanting the blacks as laborers, and of strengthening the voting power of the whites up to the point of supremacy. Dispatches have announced the inauguration of this cruel and suicidal policy, and our Richmond correspondence furnishes additional particulars on the subject. According to present appearances, a sort of industrial war is to be waged against the blacks, because they dared to exercise the franchise they possess without reference to the will of their employers. If this madness be persisted in, will it be difficult to fix the relative responsibility of white and black for the hostility that may exist between them?

The truth is that the Southern whites cannot too soon recognize the inevitable results of the order of things growing out of the rebellion. They profess to acknowlege the freedom of the blacks as an irreversible fact, and they will struggle in vain to escape its political consequences. We are not surprised at their aversion to the universal enfranchisement of millions who but yesterday were slaves, but they will gain nothing by shutting their eyes to its enactment or neglecting the responsibilities it entails upon them. If they would restore peace to their States, they will seek to profit by the opportunities afforded by the law, instead of engaging in a hopeless contest to annul it. And if they would neutralize the talk of the HUNNICUTTS, and arrest the separation of races, they will endeavor to conciliate the more intelligent and industrious of the blacks, and to win their confidence and coöperation, instead of hopelessly attempting to drive and degrade them.

The National Thanksgiving.

We are all getting well accustomed to the annual Proclamation of the President which appoints a Day of Thanksgiving in the Fall of the year.

The observance seems to commend itself to the community generally, although it may not, in a strictly religious point of view, evoke all that formal respect which some might look for. The Roman Catholic authorities do not find it consistent with the principles of nonconformity which prevail in this country to set aside any portion of the Day of Thanksgiving for religious worship, in accordance with the suggestion of the Civil Magistrate. And the time has not long gone by when the leaders of other denominations among us would have held it an interference with their independence for the President to name a Day of Public Thanksgiving or Fasting.

Throughout the Southern States the observance of the Day may possibily, in part, be measured at this crisis by the enfranchisement of the population. It is not natural to suppose that it will be neglected by the multitude of freedmen who find themselves suddenly—and without almost any effort of their own—elevated to the status of citizens. It is, peradventure, not more natural to suppose that the Proclamation can so strongly commend itself to those of the other race, who, for the time, have no voice in the administration either of State or National affairs. The former are by instinct and association disposed to fervid and demonstrative worship. The latter, whatever their religious inclinations are, may be supposed to doubt, on abstract or personal grounds, whether a *public* act of Thanksgiving should enlist their sympathies so long as they are aliens to the Commonwealth and strangers in the household. It is human nature that all such ordinances or recommendations appeal to; and we cannot very readily change that by rescript or suggestion even from the highest civil authority.

No class of our fellow-citizens have been found more ready to join in the annual Thanksgiving than those who adhere to the Hebrew faith. The *institution*—if we may call it such—had its origin in times long preceding those of the New-England Puritan, when the Jewish religion was the clearest and purest guide for human belief. It may have been revived among us partly from sentiments of religious reverence, and partly from motives of social enjoyment of a temperate and rational kind; but its origin is found in Sacred history; and the respect that is paid to it, in so far as that involves religious belief, is not bounded by sectarian narrowness or denominational prejudice.

In his Proclamation the President indulges in the expression of a hope that, under the guidance of an overruling Providence, our hearts have been turned away from "domestic contentions and commotions consequent upon a distracting and desolating civil war * * * to walk more and more in the ancient ways of loyalty, conciliation and brotherly love." There is some ground for the indulgence of this hope, and it is a reasonable cause for public Thanksgiving. But we venture to think that those who will be best prepared to render the most *sincere* thanks for what has been done in the way of restoring peace to the country, will be those who have the clearest and keenest appreciation of the vast labor in the way of conciliation that has yet to be gone through. The country, relieved of the terrible burden and scourge of civil warfare, has not made all the progress towards peace that might have been made. The abundant harvest has saved us from immeasurable industrial and social calamities. But we have made about as little progress as it was possible for an intelligent community to make either in the way of healing sectional divisions, or establishing a sound system of economic laws, calculated to mitigate the public burdens. We are oppressed with organized plunderers in many of the subordinate branches of the Revenue service. We see few among the horde of aspirants for public preferment who would not rather be President than be *right*. And, looking over the whole field of political conflict, there is not much to inspire rejoicing at the present moment. The great thing is, that the strife even, if it should be prolonged, is to be bloodless, at least as compared with the civil conflict which we have passed through; and this is one great point achieved. Sectional passion will in time subside; and we are justified, probably, in looking forward to a period when the day set apart for National Thanksgiving will be as heartily observed in the Carolinas and the Gulf States as among the old homesteads of New-England.

The English Wheat Market.

The price of wheat in England has doubled since 1864, and is now higher than it has been since the close of the Crimean war. In the first fortnight of the present month it rose on the average fifteen per cent. The crop is said to turn out, on threshing, a far lighter yield than was anticipated, and French buyers are still active in their operations in the English market. In the absence of anything like agricultural statistics in England, it is difficult to arrive at an estimate of the yield, and the hosts of disinterested amateurs who volunteer reports to the English papers during harvest are scarcely reliable authorities. It is certain that the past harvest in England was generally late, and characterized by sudden and simultaneous ripening, and a good deal of damage by storms before it could be gathered. These are just the circumstances under which the real yield of a crop is likely to fall below anticipation. Besides the difficulties of transportion in Southern Russia, which render any sudden influx from that country impossible, the vexatious restrictions met with in Black Sea ports are said greatly to deter English shipowners from entering—if they can help it—into a branch of the carrying trade so likely to prove unremunerative. The sudden demand for transports for the Abyssinian expedition enhances the cost of freightage for the moment. But the great external cause for the sudden rise of wheat to what approaches famine prices in the English market seems to be the steady French purchases. They would seem to argue one of two things—either a very serious deficiency in France, which will render purchases, even at present prices, remunerative, or a belief among French speculators—often a very sagacious body—in the imminence of war.

Of course this sudden advance is of the deepest moment to the American producer—certainly in regard to present opportunities of profit, and possibly as affecting future cultivation. A rise of from eight to ten shillings a quarter in the English market makes all the difference. But, in spite of the considerations we have mentioned, it is not easy to understand the real nature of the situation. Speculative exporters would do well to exercise caution. The principle of combination has been recently spreading like wildfire in England, and there have not been wanting indications that English farmers are learning some of its advantages in a quiet way. There has been very little this year of the scramble in which they have heretofore rushed to market simultaneously, directly after harvest, and there is considerable ground for suspecting a general holding back among them. Last year they had occasion to regret their former tactics, and until more is known as to the stock actually in hand, it would be unwise to calculate on anything more than a temporary duration of the present extreme rates in Western Europe.

Indian Peace Treaties.

A telegraphic dispatch from St. Louis places us in possession of the main points of the treaties recently made by the Peace Commissioners with the Kiowa and Comanche tribes. These tribes have been committing serious depredations on the Plains during the past season, and number among them some of the most bloodthirsty and vindictive chiefs with whom our frontiersmen have had to deal. In ratifying these treaties the Kiowas and Comanches agree to preserve a lasting peace; to neither kill nor commit depredations upon white men; to retire to the reservation set apart for them, and only to leave it for the purpose of hunting upon their old reservation until such time as the advance of civilization drives away their game.

As an offset to their abandonment of the territory heretofore recognized as belonging to them, and a faithful observance of these new treaties, the Commissioners have agreed to set aside for them a tract of land in the southwestern corner of the Indian Territory.

This reservation, which intrudes slightly upon Texas, is six thousand square miles in extent, and embraces something over three and a half million acres, or enough to give to each man, woman and child a range of about eight hundred acres. In lieu of all annuities guaranteed to them by previous treaties, the Commissioners agree to pay to the Indians $25,000 annually in such goods as they most need, and also to give to each a suit of clothes.

These are the main points of the treaties; there are some others in favor of the Indians which will involve some additional expense to the Government; and in case these tribes induce others to join them upon the reservation, additional land is to be added to the tract. The section, however, which promises best for a lasting peace is that which provides for the erection on the reservation of mills, stores, school-houses, churches, &c., and stipulates for the encouragement of the Indians in adopting agricultural pursuits. With schoolmasters, ministers of the Gospel and honest agents among them, many of the young men of the tribes will be induced to till the soil for the support of their families, and thus be withdrawn from the temptations of the chase and the war path. Educate the young men to civilized pursuits as far as possible by introducing Christian people among them in place of the swindling agents who have heretofore had the *mis*management of them. It is not to be expected that the Indian's nature is to be changed in a day or a year. Those who have been trained from infancy to mature age in the wild, roving customs of the savage cannot be expected to follow the plow and the harrow immediately with satisfaction or success; but with the rising generation the experiment now to be tested is more likely to result in good. If we can show the savages, through the agents we send among them, that the white man's mode of living is easier, better and more satisfactory to the physical man than theirs, the young savages will speedily adopt it. The Indians, as a rule, have good sense, and from their knowledge of him, have had little inducement to change their habits for those of the white man—to give up their independent, wild life for the dishonesty, drunkenness and debauchery which are among the prominent characteristics of our Indian agents and our frontier settlements. The old men of the tribes, and women, too, have become so demoralized from their contact with this class of whites that little can be expected from them. It is to their children and our treatment of them that we must look for a permanent peace. For this we must wait until the new order of things to be inaugurated in accordance with these treaties has had time to be developed. Meantime, whatever will secure peace and quiet on the border, and give to a better class of settlers an assurance that their lives and property may be trusted there, is worth almost any price. At present it would appear that all it is likely to cost us—for the land ceded by the Indians is worth more than thrice the sums called for by the Commissioners—are a faithful fulfillment of the new treaties and the sacrifice of a few swindling agents and traders.

MINOR TOPICS.

No Republican need be afraid that the party will damage itself by an earnest effort to put down the corruptions that have grown up around it. But the Republican Party will certainly be ruined if it continue to overlook these corruptions, or if it attempt in any way to make a defence of them, or to espouse the interests of corruptionists as its own interests. The Democrats are very fond of ridiculing the Republican Party as a party of "moral ideas;" but it is because its principles have their basis in morals that it has won such a strong hold upon the confidence of the American people. It is on this account, also, that it is more liable to injury than the Democratic Party, from the association with corrupt action and corrupt men. The Republican Party can afford to do what the Democrats have never yet dared to think of doing—take means of expelling the corruption from its system. If the party now give signs of doing this—beginning with the present election—it will renew its lease of life, with more than its pristine vigor.

Yesterday afternoon there might have been seen on the sidewalk of Nassau-street—one of the narrowest and most crowded thoroughfares in New-York—large numbers of old barrels, old boxes, old tubs and old tin concerns, filled with ashes, sweepings, slimy refuse and all varieties of offensive material. People worked their way sinuously, and as best they could, around and through these old barrels, &c., &c., and occasionally a barrel fell, occasionally a man, as one or the other happened to prove the heaviest or strongest in case of collision. The spectacle was not a novel or startling one to anybody, except to a newly-arrived French traveler, who confessed that they had nothing like this in Paris. It may be witnessed on Nassau-street and other thoroughfares so frequently that we have ceased to take any interest in it, either as a show or as a sanitary agency. We think, however, it would be better if the old barrels were older, and if they could be planted thicker, and if they were allowed to stand all day till nightfall, so that the entire population might enjoy their full benefits at all hours.

The total effective force of the Papal army is about 10,000 men, over 8,000 of whom were stationed in the city of Rome at the latest accounts. The remainder are distributed at outside posts in parties of a few hundred. It was doubtless, therefore, quite easy work for a small body of Garibaldians to drive in these outlying detachments; and, moreover, it is understood, these latter had orders to fall back on the city of Rome when an enemy appeared. In the fights which MENOTTI GARIBALDI had, a few weeks ago, the Roman accounts allege that less than a hundred of the Papal troops took part, merely as a temporary necessity; and at Civita Vecchia, which is reported to be in siege by the revolutionists, only some 500 men were stationed at the close of last month. If the Papal army were to fight half as well as it looks, it ought to hold Rome against an army of 20,000 men.

The late elections in the Southern States show conclusively that the white Democrats, or the late master-class of the South, have altogether failed to do what they have so often declared they had the power to do—control the political action of their late slaves. They seem in fact to have exercised no influence whatever over those who recently cowered before their every look. In some places, where one or two negroes have voted with the whites, the latter have got up immense jubilations over their colored *confreres*, and have toasted them in corn-whisky or apple-jack till all hands were so drunk that no one knew what was the matter. We notice that in one Virginia county, where a black man voted the Conservative ticket, a subscription has been started to present him with a house and a lot of land, and we have no doubt they will add a swallow-tail and a shiny hat, if he desire them. All this, it must be confessed, is rather astonishing, in view of what has been reiterated so often about the Southern whites controlling the blacks. It shows how little, after all, the Southerners knew about the people whom they nursed and played with, whom they cuffed and kicked, whom they bought and sold, whom they watched over and protected, whom they loved so warmly and worked so much more warmly, and whom at last they emancipated from thraldom, with the consent of ABRAHAM LINCOLN. It really seems as if the Southerners knew less about their own slaves than people who never in their lives saw a black man.

The *Financial Chronicle* speaks of the general disappointment of City merchants at the result of the Fall business. During the last five or six weeks the volume of transactions has declined very perceptibly; the second purchases of traders from the interior have been light; the Southern demand has fallen much below expectations; and the "near by" and City trade demand has proved a failure. In its commercial article, the *Chronicle* says that the "prices of merchandise have declined much more than gold in the past two years, and there is a disposition to now look for a corresponding fall in gold, rather than a reaction in merchandise; a fact which causes buyers to purchase only to supply their immediate wants." It is a fact of which there are constantly new proofs that, until the monetary basis of our commercial transactions is specie, the fixed and universal standard of value throughout the world, there will be constant uncertainty in all branches of business, and in all the industries of the country.

An Ultra-Pro-Slavery weekly paper published in this City, (for it is a curious fact that there are both Pro-Slavery and Anti-Slavery organs still published in New-York,) is advertising itself round the City as "The White Man's Paper;" "The White Man's Paper." The only reason we can discover for calling it a white man's paper is, that it is entirely filled with stuff about negroes.

All the latest English papers have elaborate discussions and reports of the arrest of the "mighty JIM MACE," as he was about to march forth to give battle for the championship of England. This last hero of the prize ring found himself suddenly seized by two stalwart Police constables, handcuffed, taken before a Bow-street magistrate and bound over in heavy recognizances to keep the peace for a year. "Thus," says the *Pall-Mall Gazette*, "one of the glorious institutions of our country appears to be ignominiously going out in snuff." The ridiculous conclusion of the last two efforts at a fight for the championship must be more than the decrepit institution can long survive. "The prize ring," says the *Times*, "has been hit hard lately, but this last will probably prove something very like a knock-down blow." We have no idea that this will be the end of prize-fighting in England, and shall be satisfied if such efforts reduce it to the disgraceful and disgusting place where it properly belongs. In this section of the United States, and especially in this immediate vicinity, we have had more prize fights during the last six or eight months than was ever known in any previous year. Those papers which specially report such things have hardly had more than room to give a list of them, and it seemed for a time in Midsummer, in reading them, as though the entire male population had been turned into prize-fighters. There are more facilities for such "sports" here than in England, and less facilities for arresting them; but still there have been disgraceful derelictions in enforcing the laws of the State.

We are likely to have as large a crop of new magazines next year as they have lately had in London. Besides *Putnam's*, which is to be revived, we hear of two others that are in contemplation by Broadway publishing firms, and then a Philadelphia and a Boston publisher have set forth new projects in the same direction. We are glad to see as many magazines make their appearance as can furnish really good reading to the public, but we fear, from some observation of those already in the field, that the stock of able writers is rather scanty. They all declare they give the best they can find, and we suppose this must be true. In fact, it is impossible to believe that any country can furnish enough of first-class material to fill a score of magazines every month. It is quite evident that England cannot do it, for nearly all of the innumerable London magazines are filled up with very commonplace stuff. Yet the demand for more of them continues, though with each additional one, there must be increasing degeneracy.

The very competent critic, who, in a letter from California published by us yesterday, discussed the questions of California wines and wine-making, and the cause of their failure, touched, we think, the true difficulty when he described it as of a moral nature, in the want of what may be called *honesty of work* in the wine-makers. There is no business which requires more skill and delicacy of treatment, more patience and devotion, and a more elevated and refined taste, than that of wine-making. With these characteristics, wine has been made even in California in particular instances, of a very high quality; and we know that, in this State, the most remarkable results have followed such experiments as have been carried on in making sherry from the common Isabella grape by the Brothers ROWLEY, on the Hudson. In fact, in the very few instances in our own section of the country in which we have found the proper qualities brought to bear in the *making* of the wine, we have also found the proper qualities existing in the wine itself. In this view the abundant production of cheap and good light native wines may seem to be something that we will have to wait a long time for. This will probably be the case, and yet we think something might be done toward it in this generation.

It is curious that men of means who are bitten with the mining mania, almost invariably gratify their speculative desires with the pursuit of gold and silver, when the experience of its extraction is overwhelmingly against remunerative success, and neglect the commoner and more easily gained mining-fields yielding the useful metals. The Southern States, since the war, have already brought disappointment to many injudiciously seeking the precious metals, which are undoubtedly there, though apparently of difficult access; while the lead, the copper, the iron, are all but neglected. So speculators, and prospectors, and miners, by the thousand swarm out into the bleak mountains of Colorado and the desert plains of Nevada, for gold and silver, when Illinois, Missouri, Michigan, Iowa, are abounding in the less glittering but solidly profitable stores of the "base metals." In Iowa alone there is a mining-field nearly seventy miles square, from which over $50,000,000 worth of lead has already been raised, and the ground is hardly "scratched." We would not deprecate distant enterprise, but mining can never be profitable till men study more carefully the conditions of labor, of provisions, of transportation, which accompany each scheme of exploitation. And, as between the base and the precious metals, quantity seems to pay better than quality.

It is often the case that, in law, certain evidence which has produced a moral conviction in the minds of the community, is insufficient to secure a corresponding formal verdict. On Saturday last, in Philadelphia, RACHEL and MARY JONES, after the hearing on a writ of *habeas corpus*, before Judge LUDLOW, were discharged from further custody or trial on the charge of murder, while the testimony was such as has hung many an accused before. It will be remembered that these persons were accused of causing the death of a little girl, who had called them names; the only facts established against them were, that they were accustomed to throw fruit and cakes to the child over the fence; that on the day preceding her death one of the accused was heard to threaten to "fix" the child; that on the Sunday afternoon of her death she was seen eating a peach with some kind of white powder or flour upon it; that after death strychnine was found in the child's stomach. But there was nothing to *prove* that the peach was poisoned or that the accused were connected with the peach! The Misses JONES have cause to congratulate themselves on a conscientious District-Attorney, Mr. DWIGHT, who virtually abandoned the case for the Commonwealth. It is certainly better that the guilty should escape than that the innocent should suffer.

The Convention Election in Georgia.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Monday, Oct. 28.

The election for delegates to the Convention will commence to-morrow and will continue three days.

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 28.

POLITICAL MATTERS.

The rain has been pouring torrents all day, and the city in consequence has been extremely dull. In fact, there has been a lull in political excitement, and in events here for two or three weeks past, which, perhaps, is only the calm before the storm, for a month hence Washington is expected to be lively enough. There are now but few of the wire-working politicians here, most of them having been advised to keep quiet until after the November elections. It has come to light that the movement to change the Cabinet as the result of the October elections had for its basis the serious resolve of the President. HORATIO SEYMOUR as Secretary of State, Gen. STEEDMAN as Secretary of War, and Gen. F. P. BLAIR, Jr., as Postmaster-General, were the names resolved on. Conferences were had on the subject between the President and certain leading Democrats, but the former suddenly concluded not to carry out the programme, assigning as a reason that it might have an unfavorable effect on the November elections. Since then he has declared that he saw no necessity for changing his Cabinet, and furthermore that he did not intend to do so.

GEN. GRANT AND A SOUTHERN EDITOR.

The Southern editor who is mentioned as having had an interview with Gen. GRANT and found him a Conservative, is the editor of the Atlanta *New Era*. A year ago he nominated Gen. GRANT for the Presidency in an editorial which he hired a Washington correspondent to write. Since Gen. GRANT has put himself on record as in harmony with the reconstruction policy of Congress, this editor has had hard work to justify himself with his rebel readers. His mission here was to prove that GRANT was a Conservative, and he says he is going to print the interview. It is hardly necessary to add in advance, that Gen. GRANT neither authorizes nor permits any one but himself to put upon record his political views.

THE ASSASSINATION CONSPIRATORS.

The Government has ordered headboards to be put at the graves of the conspirators who are buried in the Arsenal grounds, for the purpose of future identification. The requests of their friends for the disinterment of the bodies in order to give them honorable burial, has been declined.

THE TREASURY INVESTIGATION.

The Retrenchment Committee are still engaged in examining the books and papers of the Printing Division of the Treasury Department, and have as yet taken no evidence of witnesses. The statements that CLARK has been examined and that he had refused to testify unless he framed the questions himself are wholy incorrect.

THE BLACKS IN VIRGINIA.

As an offset to the course of certain white employers in Virginia who have discharged their men for voting the Republican ticket, the blacks and their friends are forwarding to Republican members of Congress here the names of all such employers with the intention of urging confiscation proceedings against them in particular, in any laws that Congress may enact upon the subject.

THE DEFEAT OF JOHN M. BOTTS.

Mr. MANSEY, the successful competitor of Mr. JOHN MINOR BOTTS as a candidate for the Virginia Constitutional Convention, beat that gentleman by 69 votes. Mr. BOTTS received the white votes and Mr. MANSEY 14 colored votes. Only one native white Virginian, it is stated, voted for Mr. BOTTS.

RETURN OF GEN. RAWLINS.

Major-Gen. RAWLINS, Chief of Staff to Gen. GRANT, who has been absent on an inspecting tour to New-Mexico, Utah and the Territories, since June last, has returned to the city. His health, quite feeble when he left, has been much improved by the trip.

PRESENTATION TO CHIEF-JUSTICE CHASE.

The Republicans of Maryland have presented to Chief-Justice CHASE a copy of his recent decision, by which he abrogated the colored apprentice laws of that State, printed on satin and elegantly framed.

THE BALTIMORE ARTILLERY.

The work at the Arsenal continues slack, and the force is limited, being sufficient only to keep the munitions of war stored there in order. Recently, however, three full batteries of Rodman field-pieces, the best light artillery in the service, have been fitted up and sent to Fort McHenry, Baltimore, which fact gave rise to many conjectures, among others that they were sent there because of apprehended troubles. It seems, however, that the garrison of that fort has been considerably increased of late by troops whose quarters were of a temporary character, and with this increase of garrison was necessary an increase of armament.

NEW-JERSEY WAR CLAIMS.

Gov. WARD, of New-Jersey, who has been here for several days attending to the public business of that State, will return home to-morrow. The unsettled war claims of New-Jersey against the Government are from $800,000 to $900,000.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 28.

REPORT OF THE MINING COMMISSIONER.

J. ROSS BROWNE, the Commissioner for the Collection of Mining Statistics, has just returned to Washington after an extended tour through the States and Territories of the Pacific Coast, and is now at work on his official report, which embodies a great variety of important information connected with the development of the mining interest. Since the date of his preliminary report, printed by Congress in January last, he has had in the field an able corps of scientific and practical assistants, whose researches extended over the entire mineral region west of the Rocky Mountains, from the borders of Sonora to British Columbia. Each district is described in detail, and statistics are given of the yield and practical working of every prominent mine in the country, with comparative statements, showing the results of existing processes for the concentration and amalgamation of ores, and the necessity of improved systems of reduction. It is estimated that the loss resulting from the present wasteful methods of extracting the precious metal from the ores does not fall short of $15,000,000 per annum, of which a large per centage might be saved by the establishment of a national mining school. The general condition of the mining interest is represented to be healthy and prosperous, and the development of the Pacific slope in respect to other branches of industry is said to be absolutely wonderful. The opening of steam communication with China, and the rapid progress of the Pacific Railroad, have stimulated enterprise in various directions, and the prospects of a large increase of population within the next two or three years has already created a demand for extensive tracts of agricultural lands. In view of the growing importance of our Pacific possessions, and the advantage to be derived from a correct knowledge of their resources, it is suggested that Congress will print a large number of the Commissioner's Report in two or three languages, and facilitate its circulation both at home and in foreign countries. Among the interesting facts noticed in connection with the development of the mining interests, is one but little if at all known to the public, namely: The persistent efforts made by MANUEL CASTANARES, in 1844, to attract the attention of the Mexican Government to the importance of gold placer deposits in California, which even at that early day were represented as covering a region nearly thirty leagues in extent, embracing many rich placers since made known to the world by the enterprise of the American people. Mr. BROWNE's report will be submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury at an early date. The statistical returns of production are not yet complete, but it is probable they will not vary materially from the following summary: Montana, $12,000,000; Idaho, $6,000,000; Oregon, $2,000,000; Colorado, $5,000,000; Nevada, $12,000,000; California,

$25,000,000; Miscellaneous, $5,000,000, for the present year. Indian disturbances have somewhat retarded the progress of mining operations in Montana and Idaho, and almost completely put a stop to that branch of industry in Arizona. Oregon is beginning to assume an important position as an iron-producing State. The iron works on the Willamette River are in full blast and producing most satisfactory results, averaging nine tons a day of first quality of iron. The wheat and flour exports of California this year will not fall far short of $10,000,000, and the manufacturers alone are represented to amount to considerably more than the gold product. The wine crop this year will amount to $3,000,000. While there is a falling off in the gold product, other branches of industry afford more than a counterbalance.

A CONFISCATION CASE.

In the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, to-day, Messrs. RIDDLE and PHILLIPS entered their appearance for JOHN D. DEFREES, Superintendent of Public Printing, in the case of the United States *versus* West half of lot six, square 455, (HENRY B. TYLER,) which comes before this Court on an appeal and writ of error. This being one of the cases under the Confiscation Act where in the District Court a decree was made and the life estate of the owner was sold, Mr. DEFREES being the purchaser. Messrs. CARRINGTON and WILSON represent the United States, and Messrs. BRENT and MERRICK are counsel for Major TYLER, who at the commencement of the rebellion left his position in the Marine Corps and engaged in the Southern cause.

INTERNAL REVENUE DECISIONS.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has rendered the following decisions:

In a case where the United States is creditor of a bankrupt for taxes, the claim may be enforced in two ways.

First—By lien against the property where such lien is attached before the party has been adjudged a bankrupt. In that case it is proper for the Collector to demand, under the authority of a warrant of distraint, possession of the property of the bankrupt to which such lien is attached, for the purpose of satisfying the warrant and all lawful charges thereon. Should the Marshal refuse to deliver, the Collector should then submit a motion to the Court having jurisdiction of the case of bankruptcy, for an order to the Marshal to make the delivery demanded. If the Court refuse to make such an order, but will direct that the claim of the United States be placed at the head of the list of claims to be paid before even costs in bankruptcy, then the Collector may accept that order, or he may accept any other orders which the Court may make, which will secure the collection of the whole tax and costs as far as practicable, in any lawful way as satisfactory to the Government, otherwise let the proper measures be taken for a revision of the actions of the Court of Bankruptcy.

Section second of the Bankrupt Act provides that nothing contained in that act shall interfere with the assessment and collection of taxes by the authority of the United States. In cases where there is no such lien, and also where the tax may be secured without resort to the remedy by liens, the Collector should file the assessment with his certificate of non-payment among the claims against the petitioner in bankruptcy, with a further suggestion, which may be made otherwise if necessary, but which it will be the softest practice to make in writing on the claim itself, of the right of the Government to priority among the creditors, under section 5 of the act of March 3, 1797, statutes at large, vol. 1, page 515, as well as by section 28 of the Bankruptcy Act itself. The law imposes a stamp duty upon essences, extracts, toilet waters, cosmetics, hair oils, &c., whether the same are imported or of domestic manufacture. (See Internal Revenue Record, vol. 6, page 123.) It further provides that where such imported articles are sold in the original and unbroken packages in which the bottles or other inclosures were packed by the manufacturer, the person so selling said article shall not be subject to any penalty for want of the proper stamps. By the term "original packages," as herein used, is meant the cases or packing-boxes in which the bottles, &c., are packed by the manufacturer, and not the bottles themselves. This provision was intended to apply in cases where the imported articles are sold at wholesale to be sold again, and was intended to relieve the importer from the trouble, expense and damage of opening the boxes, unpacking his articles, stamping and repacking for sale. When the original packages are opened and the contents offered or exposed for sale, each bottle, pot, can, phial or other single package must be stamped according to the requirements of Schedule C, Internal Revenue Laws.

The limitation of fifteen months as to the entry on a monthly or special list of the names, and amounts as to which it is ascertained that there has been a false or fraudulent statement, &c., as contained in Section 20 of the act of June 30, 1864, does not affect the enforcement of the penalty provided by Section 15 of the same act for the offence of delivering and disclosing to any Assessor or Assistant Assessor any false or fraudulent list. The last cited section provides a penalty of fine or imprisonment for the offence, while Section 20 provides for the proper assessment of the tax.

The failure of the Assessor to assess the 100 per cent. penalty for false or fraudulent returns under section 14 or 118 of the Act of June 30, 1864, does not relieve the guilty parties from prosecution and punishment under section 15.

Section 43, Act of July 13, 1866, provides that the casks and packages must be marked with the name of the Inspector, the district and date of inspection, and there must be cut upon the bung-stave in figures the actual number of wine gallons contained and the proof or strength of the liquor.

Section 26 requires that every rectifyer must mark with a stencil-plate on each package of five gallons or more of distilled or rectified spirits sold by him, his name and place of business.

The requirements of section 43 operate only in cases where spirits are removed from original packages, and the word "original" is to be considered as referring to these packages which are branded in a bonded warehouse and not afterward.

Packages bearing marks "tax paid" are to be considered as original, though they may not always be so in fact.

When spirits which have never been in a bonded warehouse are inspected after seizure, the packages containing them are to be deemed original after such inspection.

The expression "stoves and hollow-ware," used in the second proviso of paragraph 32, section 79, is construed by this office as not including earthenware, and therefore as not exempting peddlers of earthenware from tax as peddlers, whether manufacturers of the same or the agents of such.

When emery is merely put into a mill and ground, and sold as it comes from the mill, it is not subject to any tax. The mere grinding of an article is not regarded as manufacturing. If, however, in addition to the grinding, the emery undergoes a further manipulation, or preparation, it must be regarded as a manufacture, and be taxed on its entire value.

Milk is considered a farm product, and paragraph 82, section 79, exempts from payment of special tax as peddlers, farmers who peddle only the products of their farms or gardens.

NEW-YORK CITY BANKS.

The following statement is based on the abstract of quarterly reports of the National Banks of New-York City, by which it appears that the banks not only had the amount of reserve required by law, but a surplus of more than $13,000,000, or seven per centum of the amount of circulation and deposits:

Circulation, National and State		$35,288,152
Individual deposits	$210,373,879	
Less exchanges for Clearing-house, Oct. 7	102,870,865	
Net amount of individual deposits		107,503,014
United States deposits and deposits of disbursing officers		2,387,818
Due to National and other banks and bankers	$61,392,152	
Less balance due from National and other banks and bankers	12,321,627—	49,070,525
Total amount of circulation and deposits for which a reserve is required under sections 31 and 32 of the act		194,249,509
Specie on hand	$7,361,588	
Fractional currency	231,218	
Legal-tender notes	33,535,242	
Compound-interest notes which are a legal reserve on deposits	20,971,370—	$62,099,418
Twenty-five per cent. of the total amount of circulation and deposits is		48,562,377
Surplus		$13,537,041

Or seven per cent. of circulation and deposits in excess of the requirements of the law.

PUBLIC LANDS.

Returns received by the Commissioner of the General Land Office show that during the month of September last, one hundred and fifty-four farms, comprising in the aggregate nine thousand two hundred and forty-four acres, were added to the productive force of the State of Mississippi, under the act of Dec. 21, 1866, providing for the disposal of the public lands, for homestead and actual settlement, in the Southern States.

In the absence of the necessary appropriation to pay for the newly acquired territory of Alaska, it is understood that all preëmptions in that quarter are in violation of law, and that the military authorities will probably be instructed to remove such settlers until the purchase shall have been finally consummated by the payment of the money, and until the Government shall have prescribed regulations for the same.

DEATH OF A NAVAL SURGEON.

A telegram received this morning at the Navy Department, dated Pensacola, 26th inst., announces the death, from yellow fever, of Passed Assistant Surgeon J. D. MURPHY. Surgeon MURPHY entered the naval service in 1861, and was present at some of the most desperate naval encounters during the rebellion.

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT AND THE SUSPECTED FENIANS.

The British Government declines to release Cols. WARREN and NAGLE from custody, and has directed that their trial shall take place immediately. The State Department has directed the employment of counsel for their defence.

COTTON TAX REGULATION.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that selling or offering to sell distilled spirits at less than $2 per wine gallon, does not raise any presumption in law that the tax has not been paid, because the spirits may have been rectified and diluted. It is not intended by the recent cotton regulation—Series 3, No. 5—to require permits and bills of lading for the removal of cotton from point to point within the district where the same is produced, as in case of removal from such district. A Collector should not exact a fee of a taxpayer for marking his cotton.

ISSUE OF PATENTS.

The Commissioner of Patents will issue, for the week ending the 5th proximo, 307 new patents. During the past week 562 applications, and 82 caveats have been filed.

The estimate of the expenses for the Pension office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, is as follows: For salaries and contingent expenses, $411,340; for payment of pensions, $34,740,000. Total, $35,151,340.

MARINE LIGHT ESTABLISHED.

The Lighthouse Board has received official information that a pile lighthouse has been erected at Somer's Cove, at the mouth of the Little Annamessex River, Tangier Sound, Chesapeake Bay. The light will be exhibited for the first time on the evening of the 6th of November.

ABATEMENT OF CHOLERA AT PALERMO.

Our Consul at Palermo, under date of Oct. 1, says:

"The cholera epidemic has entirely ceased in this town, we having had no new cases since the 22d of September last. For the past six days the health officers have issued clear bills of health. The actual number of deaths during the epidemic, as well as I have been able to ascertain, were 4,776 in the city proper, and some 700 or 800 in the neighboring villages. Business is slowly reviving."

AMUSEMENTS.

Wallack's Theatre—Henry Dunbar.

When Mr. TOM TAYLOR put Miss BRADDON's penny-journal novel of *The Outcasts* into dramatic form, he did a good thing; for out of a skull-and-cross-bones sort of story he made a most interesting and deeply pathetic play. The plot of no drama that we can call to mind at present is so well calculated to arouse the sympathies of an audience so much as the well-worked pursuit by *Margaret Wentworth*, in "Henry Dunbar," of the man whom she supposes to be her father's murderer, and whom she recognizes, at the culminative moment, to be her own guilty parent fleeing from the bloodhounds of the law which his daughter has set upon his track. Every incident in the piece assists toward that climax, and no chance has been omitted by the dramatist to absorb attention in his hero and heroine. The character of the former, as in past representations, was sustained by Mr. J. W. WALLACK last evening, when the piece was revived, with all the force and natural finish that previously marked it one of this artist's best performances. Miss ROSE ETTINGE, whose first appearance at this theatre was greeted with enthusiastic welcome, has not before had a part to portray so full of concentrated feeling as that of *Margaret Wentworth* in this play, and certainly she has fulfilled every anticipation. Her performance was not only a study, but an enjoyment of the highest kind. The part, in fact, has not been realized on the stage before, and it is scarcely necessary to say the perfectness of last night's representation was duly recognized by the fashionable audience that witnessed it. In that scene of the last act in which *Margaret* endeavors, by assisting the flight of her father, to undo the evil her terrible zeal has evoked, Miss ETTINGE's picture of frenzy was intensely truthful. In thoroughly congenial incidents such as this, indeed it is hard to find any difference between acting of that kind, and the best efforts of genius. Mr. DAVENPORT assisted the performance materially by a thoroughly harmonious performance of the part of *The Major*. "Henry Dunbar" will be repeated to-night and to-morrow evening.

Olympic Theatre—Midsummer Night's Dream.

Last evening, "A Midsummer Night's Dream" was presented at this theatre for the first time in many years; its previous production having been under Miss LAURA KEENE's management. In the present revival of the piece no less than three eminent scenic artists have been at work to prepare its effects, and the result of their labors fully justifies every anticipation of splendor. Many of the costumes are said to have been imported expressly for the spectacle, and all of the dresses have been historically, or poetically conceived, as the case or person calls for them, while in every department of the stage it is seen that a most generous expenditure of money has been made. To every reader of SHAKESPEARE the "Midsummer Night's Dream" must be regarded as the most essentially unactable of all his plays. It is a poet's fancy of the utmost grace and delicacy, and the spiritual rhapsodies of the several lovers in which its dialogue mainly consists, sounds too oddly to common ears to be heard without a smile. Besides fairies "who creep into acorn cups," no flesh and blood can realize, although Miss CORNELIA JEFFERSON came within an inch, as the saying runs, of meeting an ideal of the *Queen Titania* in last evening's performance. The episode of the clowns is the redeeming feature that excuses the production of all the rest that is so unreal upon the stage. Nevertheless, "Midsummer Night's Dream" has always been a favorite vehicle for pictorial and comical display, and between the two the public has always liked it. And certainly it has never been more handsomely produced in New-York. Manager HAYES deserves every praise for selecting one of SHAKESPEARE's works as the subject of adornment and scenic illustration. It would be better for the interests of the drama and the artistic education of the people if managers who are resolved to produce spectacular dramas would, like Mr. HAYES, select those which the united judgment of mankind has already approved on worthier grounds. It is in far better taste to expend the genius of scenic artists on works of rare poetic beauty than on weakly-written productions, intended primarily as vehicles for stage effects. It is excellent to present elaborate scenes, but it is more fitting to make such scenes the frame for literary beauties. The approval of the most absolute and severe critics must be therefore extended to Mr. HAYES for seeking to illustrate the grandeur of the greatest poet rather than the weakness of a tawdry playwright. The beautiful mounting of "Midsummer Night's Dream" includes a terrace adjoining the Palace of Theseus—with a perspective of the City of Athens, a very elaborate and effective scene—the fairy groves and *Titania's* bower—equally good in this way is the flight of *Puck* on a brilliant serpent that entwines the globe. Mr. SELWIN's exquisite panorama of *Oberon's* voyage, and the final burst of splendor from Mr. HAYES' own brush—a kaleidescopic scene which unfolds three magical and varied tableaus of radiant beauty. The single songs which MENDELSSOHN composed for his opera of "Oberon" are employed in the production at the Olympic, and to Miss FANNY STOCKTON, who made her *début* as the *Fairy King*, most of it was intrusted. It certainly could not be in better custody, although the lady's nervousness last evening was excessive. The orchestra cleverly uses the rest of MENDELSSOHN's music incidentally to the action. This revival introduces, also, Mr. G. L. FOX to a Broadway audience, and we consider that the introduction yielded pleasure on both sides. He is effectively comic as the all-absorbing and ambitious *Bottom*, and without hampering himself with any particular conception of the part, is enjoyable throughout. *Puck* had a remarkably quick-witted representative in Master YOUNG, and his training has evidently been elaborate also. Mr. DAVIDGE and Mr. MARLOWE, as *Quince* and *Flute*, provoked a deal of laughter. Altogether, the verdict must be in favor of the revival, although there is a stiffness about the representatives of the Athenian lovers which might be remedied. The performance gave out at a reasonable hour, and the piece is doubtless bound for a run.

New-York Theatre.

Miss FANNY PRICE appeared at this theatre last night as "Fanchon," a part in which MAGGIE MITCHELL has almost monopolized public favor. Miss PRICE is scarcely light enough for the character, and her declamation is too heavy at times. Nevertheless, in the pathetic scene of the festival, and by the lonely bridge, after the dance, the actress carried the fancy of the audience, and even excited their enthusiasm. The performance will be repeated this evening.

Broadway Theatre—Inshavogue.

Perhaps one of the warmest welcomes an appreciative public could give two popular and deserving artists was accorded Mr. and Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE at this establishment last evening, the occasion being their reappearance after an absence of two months. The house was filled by an intelligent audience, and the demonstrations of delight were continuous throughout the performance. The entertainment consisted of one of Mrs. FLORENCE's popular protean pieces, in which she assumed five parts of wonderfully diverse character, but sang as many songs in French, English, German and Spanish, and danced the Fandango. Mr. FLORENCE appeared in this farce, and also in a new sensational Irish drama called "Inshavogue," in the latter assuming the character of *Brian Maguire*, the last of the stage "Outlaws of '98." While the lateness of the hour at which the performance concluded prevents a detailed account of the piece, we will say, in general terms, that it is exceedingly effective, both in its comic and sentimental scenes. The dialogue of "Inshavogue" is crisp and telling, the incidents exciting, while its tribute to the patriotism of a people in whom a wonderful enthusiasm is easily aroused will give it a free and full success. Mr. FLORENCE's *Brian Maguire* certainly deserves to be placed, in point of originality and interpretation, beside OWENS' *Solon Shingle*. The same bill is announced for every evening this week. Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS is certainly doing his share toward bettering the drama in the Metropolis, by presenting in such rapid succession, at his theatre, the best stars and the most legitimate performances. Mr. FORREST, JULIA DEAN and "Caste," are certainly names for any manager to point to with pride.

GEN. SHERIDAN.

Disappointment of the People of Portsmouth.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Tuesday, Oct. 28.

Gen. SHERIDAN arrived at Portsmouth about 10:45 o'clock this morning, and stopped about fifteen minutes. He did not get off the train, but stood on the lower steps and shook hands with hosts of eager people. A great crowd was waiting to greet him, and he was received with a a salute of canon and stirring music from the Portsmouth Cornet Band. A great reception was arranged for him if he would have stopped. He left for Portland at about 11 o'clock.

His Reception at Portland, Me.—Enthusiasm of the Citizens—Serenade and Speeches.

PORTLAND, Me., Monday, Oct. 28.

Gen. SHERIDAN arrived here at 1 o'clock, having made a short stop of 10 or 15 minutes at Salem, Newburyport, Portsmouth and other places on the route. At Portsmouth preparations were made for a grand reception, but the General was obliged to disappoint the people. He was received here by a Major-General's salute of artillery and the ringing of church bells. The City Government were at the station to meet the party, and Mayor STEVENS greeted them in a brief speech of welcome, to which Gen. SHERIDAN as briefly responded. The whole party then proceeded in carriages, escorted by a procession consisting of the Mechanic Blues, the Army and Navy Union of the city, and the Sheridan Guards and a cavalcade, all under command of Col. ROBERTS, and marched through the principal streets, which were filled with an immense crowd. The buildings along the way were decked with flags, and inscriptions. At the City Hall Gen. SHERIDAN received the citizens, who crowded to pay their compliments to him.

After remaining an hour at the City Hall to receive the citizens, the General was driven to his quarters at the Preble House. At six o'clock a banquet was given him at the Preble House by the City Government, which was a very quiet and elegant affair; Mayor STEVENS presided; no speeches were made.

Among the distinguished guests present, beside the General and his Staff, were Ex-Gov. Washburne, Hon. John Lynch, M. C.; Major-Gens. Ayres, Butterfield and Ingalls; Brig.-Gens. Prince and Beels Col. Goodridge, of Boston, and others.

On coming out the street was found literally packed with people, and Post No. 2 of the Grand Army of the Republic were there with Chandler's Band to serenade the distinguished visitor.

Gen. SHERIDAN was called out, and made a brief speech, expressing his gratification at meeting his old companions in arms, and thanking the citizens of Portland for their kind reception.

Gen. BUTTERFIELD then addressed the assembly, highly complimenting the conduct of Maine troops in the war, especially the Second Maine Regiment, under Col. ROBERTS, and the Twentieth, under the gallant Gov. CHAMBERLAIN.

Gen. SHERIDAN and party then adjourned to the grand ball given in their honor, at the City Hall, the first occasion on which it has been used since being rebuilt. Here a brilliant throng are assembled, and the festivities promise to be kept up to a late hour.

To-morrow morning the party will start for Augusta at about 7 o'clock, arriving at 10. In the afternoon they will leave for Concord, arriving there about 5 o'clock.

THE INDIAN PEACE TREATIES.

Peace Declared by the Kiowas and Comanches—Details of the Treaties.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Oct. 28.

A treaty made by the Indian Commissioners with the Kiowa and Comanche tribes on the 21st inst., gives them about 6,000 square miles, three and a half million acres of land, embraced between the north fork of the Red River and the Red River beginning at the intersection of the thirty-fifth parallel with the ninety-eighth meridian, embracing the southwestern corner of the present Indian Territory, with a fraction from the Texas tribes, now estimated at 4,000 persons, or about 800 lodges. This land will therefore give them not less than 800 acres to each man, woman and child. It is also provided that these tribes shall induce their brethren, the Comanches in Northern Texas, to come and live with them, and if they succeed that the United States will enlarge their reservation, adding a quantity of land sufficient to give each person of the remaining Comanches that have been induced to come, 320 acres. This will leave a section of country on the Texas frontier free from the Indians, and open the way to civilizing a once powerful roving band. On this reservation there are several bands of the Comanches already farming, and by Col. PENNEYBACKER and others it is proposed to build an agency house, a warehouse and other buildings, for a teacher, farmer, miller, physician, &c., and that these persons be furnished by the Commissioners for the Indians, and live on the reservation and aid them. In lieu of the annuities provided under the treaty of 1865, it is proposed to give each Indian on the reservation, annually, a suit of clothes, consisting of coat, pantaloons, hat and socks, and in addition to this, that $25,000 be given annually, in such articles as the Indians most need. Several other provisions are made to furnish seeds and agricultural implements to such Indians as may commence farming. The Indians agree to let all the railroads be built, and especially the Smoky Hill and Platte roads. They also agree to keep lasting peace; to capture no women or children, to attaak no more trains, and to cease killing men; and it is also agreed to allow them to hunt on the old reservation, south of Arkansas, until the settlements drive them away from that hunting ground.

A Fight Between the Blackfeet and Big Bellies.

CHICAGO, Monday, Oct. 28.

A special to the *Tribune* from Denver, dated the 24th, says:

"It is reported from a reliable source that a fight lately took place between the Blackfeet and Gros Ventres; the latter lost 90 men. An alliance with the Sioux, Cheyennes, Crows and Arrapahoes has been formed, to carry on a war of extermination against the Blackfeet."

PENNSYLVANIA.

Fire in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Oct. 28.

The clothing-store of Messrs. ULLMAN & HAAS, No. 326 Market-street, was damaged by fire this afternoon. Loss not less than $4,000.

GEORGIA.

The State Republican Mass Meeting Convention.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Monday, Oct. 28.

The Republicans held a mass meeting here to-night. Messrs. BLODGETT, BULLOCK, CONLEY and BEARD, candidates for the Convention, made speeches indorsing the Atlanta platform. Steps were taken to preserve order during the election. Freedmen are coming in from the country this evening to take part in the election. There are no opposing candidates, the Conservatives having determined to take no part in the election.

LOUISIANA.

The Late Hurricane on the Rio Grande—Terrible Loss of Life.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Oct. 28.

The *Picayune* has the following later advices, which confirm the destructive effects of the late storm upon the Rio Grande:

"The hurricane was the most terrible in the memory of man on this frontier. A perpetual bombardment for a year could hardly have done as much damage as happened from this one night's storm. Twenty-six persons were killed at Matamoras, and ten were killed and one wounded at Brownsville. At Brazos, so far as is known, twelve persons perished. The schooners *Ella* and *Kedash* were blown high ashore. Only two houses were left standing at Clarkeville, and none at Bagdad. The loss of life in the latter place is not known. Ninety of the inhabitants escaped by going on board of a vessel, which rode out the storm. The rest have perished.

The negro soldiers and their officers at Brazos are said to have acted infamously. They not only refused all assistance to the struggling and suffering families, but retired to the sheltered part of the island, and the soldiers returned the next day to rob the wrecked goods under the remains of the warehouses and dwellings. One of them was shot and killed by a citizen who detected him in robbing. Their officers, it is said, did nothing to check their brigandism. From the long list of damages at Brownsville we extract the following:

Messrs. KING & KENNEDY's warehouse—roof blown off, and building very badly damaged. County Court-house and jail completely destroyed, and the prisoners are all at large. The entire square, surrounded by Bowen, Fort Brown, Fourteenth, Levee and Elizabeth streets, is destroyed, including the *Ranchero* office and Masonic Hall. The *Courier* office has its roof off. The residence of W. J. STARK, correspondent of the New-York *Herald*, was completely destroyed. The Custom-house, wall down. The Presbyterian Church was destroyed. Post-office building, roof blown off. The hotel and elegant billiard saloon of Mr. MILLER, are almost ruined. The iron building of Messrs. WILKINS, HEYE & Co. is totally destroyed. Between Tenth and First streets seven brick and four wooden houses were either totally destroyed or so badly injured as to be uninhabitable.

In Matamoras, 1,500 houses and huts were blown down. The greatest distress and want prevails at all points, and appeals have been made for relief. Out of seven steamers only two can be repaired.

NEW-YORK.

Hotel Burned at Ogdensburgh.

OGDENSBURGH, N. Y., Monday, Oct. 28.

The Baldwin House, located on Catharine-street, in this village, was totally destroyed by fire at 4 o'clock this morning. A considerable portion of the furniture was saved. The total loss is about $15,000. There was $3,000 insurance on the building and $11,500 on the furniture. Upward of eighty inmates were thrown out of shelter by the fire.

Death of Col. Seth Miller.

UTICA, N. Y., Monday, Oct. 28.

Col. SETH MILLER, a leading citizen of Lewis County, died at his residence in Constableville, this morning.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

Attempt to Throw a Train of Cars off the Track.

CONCORD, N. H., Monday, Oct. 28.

Some evil-disposed person made an attempt on Saturday evening to throw the northern express train for Boston from the track at Thornton's Ferry, on the Concord Railroad, by placing a piece of rail, about five inches long, inverted, in the frog at the switch. Fortunately the train stopped to leave a passenger, and passed over the obstruction at low speed, and no damage was done. Had the train been going at its usual rate of speed, there is little doubt that many lives would have been lost.

TENNESSEE.

Revenue Decision Relative to the Cotton Tax—The Memphis Races.

MEMPHIS, Monday, Oct. 28.

The Revenue Assessor here has decided that shippers must pay the tax on cotton instead of the sellers, as heretofore, which makes a difference of two and a half per cent. on the former quotations, and has caused stagnation in the market to-day.

The races on the Memphis course have been postponed one week in consequence of the yellow fever.

YELLOW FEVER.

Deaths Reported from the Southern Cities.

MEMPHIS, Monday, Oct. 28.

There were eight interments yesterday of victims of yellow fever. The weather is cloudy and warm, and there is no abatement of yellow fever.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Oct. 28.

There were 10 deaths from yellow fever yesterday, and 16 to-day. There has been no frost yet.

Absentees are cautioned to remain away for a short time yet.

MOBILE, Monday, Oct. 28.

There were 12 interments from yellow fever in this city during the past two days.

The weather is cloudy and cold. Heavy rains yesterday.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Gen. U. S. Grant, U. S. A.; Gen. E. H. Angamar, New-Grenada; Hon. Jas. Rutherford, New-Jersey; Hon. Geo. C. Buell, Rochester; Edwin Forrest, Philadelphia, and William J. Florence, New-York, arrived yesterday at the Metropolitan Hotel. M. de St. Ferriol and M. de Bossane, of the French Legation, are at the Brevoort House. Gov. S. E. Church, of Albion; Hon. W. W. Armstrong, of Cleveland; Judge G. F. Comstock, of Syracuse; Hon. R. H. Brown, of Massachusetts, and Hon. W. J. Walker, of Washington, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Gen. S. Casey, U. S. A., and Hon. J. Ranney, of Washington, are at the Astor House. Gen. R. L. Gibson, of New-Orleans, is at the New-York Hotel. Hon. J. M. Trimble, of Albany, and Hon. W. P. Richardson, of Washington, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Gen. J. D. Truser, of Montreal, is at the Westminster Hotel. Paymaster-Gen. B. W. Brice, U. S. A., and Hon. H. C. Deming, of Hartford, are at the Coleman House. Gen. Pemberton of Pennsylvania, and Gen. A. J. Myer, U. S. A., are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—At half-past eleven o'clock last evening WM. HUNTER, a resident of Philadelphia, sojourning in this City at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, lost his balance while looking out of a second story window of the house, on the Twenty-fourth-street side, and falling to the ground was almost instantly killed. The Coroner has been notified and an inquest will be held this morning.

THE EXCISE AND SUNDAY LAW.—A mass meeting will be held this evening at Cooper Institute in behalf of the Excise and Sunday Law. Addresses by Hon. HORACE GREELEY, Dr. NEWMAN HALL, of London, Gen. FISK, Dr. DURBIN, and others are announced.

A "Fortunate" Exchange.

Have had one of your machines in my family several months. Had used other first-class machines, but never to my own satisfaction; and consider myself *fortunate* in exchanging for one of yours. I find the Willcox & Gibbs Sewing-Machine easy to operate; noiseless; and so simple in construction that a *child* can operate it. It hems, fells and cords very nicely; and the beauty, evenness and elasticity of the seam cannot be excelled.—*H. B. Doolittle, Albion, N. Y., May 3, 1867.*—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest general intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number the fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, specially prepared for the TIMES by a practical agriculturist; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—THREE DOLLARS per annum. Two copies, one year, $5.

One Entire Store full of Overcoats.
BROKAW BROTHERS,
Opposite Cooper Institute.

Woman Controls by Beauty.—Mme JUMEL'S Mammarial Balm and Breast Elevator develops the bust physiologically, [illegible] Broadway. Sold by druggists.

Extract of the "Night Blooming Cereus."—To sprinkle an embroidered handkerchief with this new perfume is to baptize the fabric with a rich fragrance almost as lasting as its own threads. It leaves no visible mark, but its invisible charm defies evaporation. PHALON & SON, New-York.
Sold by all druggists.

A Blessing to Mothers.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for all diseases with which children are afflicted, is a safe and certain remedy. It relieves the child from pain, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, corrects acidity, and, by giving rest and health to the child, comforts the mother.

Offices, No. 215 Fulton-st., New-York, and No. 205 High Holborn, London, England. Be sure and call for "MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP," Having the fac simile of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

Universal Exposition, Paris, 1867.
STEINWAY & SONS TRIUMPHANT, having been awarded THE FIRST GRAND GOLD MEDAL for American Grand, Square and Upright Pianos by the unanimous verdict of the International Jury. This medal is distinctly classified *first* in order of merit *over* all other American exhibitors, and *over* more than four hundred pianos entered for competition by nearly all the most celebrated manufacturers of Europe.
Warerooms, Nos. 109 and 111 East 14th-st., New-York.

The Very Highest Prize, the Cross of the Legion of Honor, was conferred on the representative of the GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINES at the Exposition Universelle, Paris, 1867; thus attesting their great superiority over all other sewing-machines. Salesrooms, No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Chickering & Sons, Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright Piano-fortes, were awarded at the Paris Exposition the First Grand Prize, the Legion of Honor and a Grand Gold Medal, making 59 first premiums during the past 44 years. Warerooms, No. 652 Broadway.

Silver Plated Ware.
Made by the justly popular manufacturers, the Meriden Britannia Co. and Rogers Smith & Co., whose goods are warranted to give entire satisfaction in every particular.
For sale by
G. COLLAMORE & CO., No. 731 Broadway,
(One door above Waverley-place.)

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Moth, Freckles and Tan.
The only reliable remedy for brown discolorations on the face called Moth, Freckles and Tan, is PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION. Prepared by Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York. Sold by all druggists.

Decorated China Dinner Sets.
A SPECIALTY.
G. COLLAMORE & CO., No. 731 Broadway.

Cut and Engraved Table Glass.
A FULL ASSORTMENT.
G. COLLAMORE & CO., No. 731 Broadway.

Furs. Furs. Furs.
The most carefully selected assortment of elegant Furs in the City, and at rates far below the sensation prices of the day. GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

We call attention to the valuable property to be sold at auction by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:
EAST 13TH-ST.—Valuable lot, No. 39, two-story and attic brick. Lot 19x82 feet 2 inches.
THIRD-AV.—2 lots, southwest corner of 80th-st.
SEVENTY-SECOND-ST.—1 lot, north side, 300 feet west of 3d-av.
EIGHTY-FIFTH-ST.—4 lots, north side, 332.2½ feet west of 3d-av.
NINETY-SECOND-ST.—1 lot, north side, 250 feet east of 4th-av.

Auction Notice.—The sale of fine wines, &c., belonging to the late firm of Messrs. J. & W. Every will continue on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, 29th and 30th of October, at 10½ o'clock, at the lower store, No. 203 Canal, corner Mulberry-st. This is undoubtedly the finest stock of wines, liquors, &c., to be found anywhere, some dating back as far as 1797, 1800, 1821, &c., &c. Sale without reserve.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, Auctioneers.

Exposition Universal, Paris, 1867.
The HOWE MACHINE COMPANY—ELIAS HOWE, Jr.—No. 699 Broadway, New-York, awarded, OVER EIGHTY-TWO COMPETITORS, THE ONLY CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOR AND GOLD MEDAL given to American Sewing-machines.

The Singer Manufacturing Co.
SEWING-MACHINES.
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

A Silver Medal which was the highest prize awarded at the Paris Exposition, July, 1867, for Sewing-Machines (as such) was given to the Florence—the best family Sewing-Machine in the world. No. 505 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

The Most Celebrated Fabricants of Upholstery Goods, Lace Curtains and Linens have been engaged in manufacturing the choice fabrics now open for examination. WALRAVEN, No. 686 Broadway.

MARRIED.

BABER—HINDES.—At Keeseville, N. Y., on Thursday, Oct. 24, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Monson A. Willcox, of Burlington, Vt., EDMUND K. BABER to AUGUSTA, daughter of James Hindes, Esq.

MCNAIR—PIERSON.—On Wednesday, Oct. 23, at the First Presbyterian Church in Florida, Orange County, N. Y., by Rev. Geo. Pierson, assisted by Rev. Samuel Jessup, DAVID D. MCNAIR, of Dansville, N. Y., to Miss SARAH A. PIERSON, daughter of the officiating clergyman.

RHOADS—RUSSELL.—On Thursday, Oct. 17, at the 6th-st. Baptist Church, by Rev. Henry Angell, GEORGE B. RHOADS to LIZZIE, eldest daughter of George Russell, Esq., all of this City.

DIED.

ANDERSON.—On Sunday night, Oct. 27, Mrs. ELIZA ANDERSON, widow of Henry Anderson.
Funeral notice to-morrow.

BERRIAN.—At Tremont, on Monday, Oct. 28, ELIZABETH BUCKHOUT, widow of Cornelius Berrian, aged 42 years, 1 month and 13 days.
The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, 30th inst., at 2 o'clock, from the Methodist Church at Tremont.

COX.—On Monday, Oct. 28, JAMES COX, a native of Gloucestershire, England, in the 55th year of his age.
Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, Weehawken Village, Hudson County, N. J., on Wednesday, 30th inst., at 2 P. M. Services at Grove Church at 3 P. M.
☞ Gloucestershire, England, papers please copy.

ENGLAND.—On Sunday, Oct. 27, JOHANNAH M. WILLIAMSON, wife of Martin England, aged 32 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 147 East 65th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., on Tuesday afternoon, Oct. 29, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.
☞ Kingston, C. W., and Kingston and Rondout, N. Y., papers please copy.

HILYARD.—On Sixth Day, 25th inst., in Philadelphia, of disease of the heart, JAMES HILYARD, Jr., of Rancocas, N. J., in the 23d year of his age.

MCCOSKEY.—On Friday afternoon, Oct. 25, after a lingering illness, ROBERT MCCOSKEY.
The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Presbyterian Church, corner of 5th-av. and 19th-st., on Tuesday, Oct. 29, at 4 o'clock P. M.

MARS.—MARY JANE, widow of Phillip Mars.
Notice of funeral in morning papers.

OSTRANDER.—At Castleton, N. Y., on Friday, Oct. 25, of consumption, at the residence of his brother-in-law, Jacob P. Lansing, JAMES W., son of Simeon and Hannah Ostrander, in the 35th year of his age.

PHELPS.—On Sunday, Oct. 27, CHARLOTTE, relict of the late Stephen Phelps, in the 88th year of her age.
Her friends and those of her family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, Ashbel Denison, No. 107 West 44th-st., on Tuesday, the 29th inst., at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

STOCKIN.—At Lansinburgh, N. Y., on Friday, Oct. 25, Mrs. LUCY STOCKIN, in the 77th year of her age.

TURNBULL.—At Claremont, N. J., on Monday, Oct. 28, ARTHUR CLARE, infant son of A. W. and M. A. Turnbull, Jr., aged 5 months and 7 days.
Notice of funeral in Wednesday's papers.

WEST.—On Sunday, Oct. 27, JENNIE ELIZABETH, only child of Lewis I. and Jennie West, aged 1 year, 2 months and 20 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 79 Rivington-st., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A MASS MEETING IN BEHALF OF the Excise and Sunday Law will be held in Cooper Institute on TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 29, at 7½ o'clock, and will be addressed by Hon. Horace Greeley, Dr. Newman Hall, of London; Gen. Fisk, and Dr. Durbin, and others.

All the friends of a quiet Sabbath are invited to attend.

Jonathan Sturgis,	Moses H. Grinnell,	Theo. W. Riley,
Stewart Brown,	Geo. F. Thomas,	W. E. Dodge,
David Hoadley,	H'y P. Marshall,	John Owens,
A. R. Wetmore,	Alex M. Ross,	Stephen Brush,
W. R. Vermilye,	Jas. M. Brown,	Wm. Moore,
M. G. Baldwin,	Fred. G. Foster,	H. Dyer,
A. Rob't Walsh,	H. G. Elliot,	Joseph Ogden,
Thos. H. Faile,	George H. Carey,	Morris K. Jessup,
Jno. Warren,	John Brook,	Henry Day,
J. M. Halstead,	John I. Morris,	Henry Kelly,
W. M. Vermilye,	Samuel Holmes,	Richard Warren,
John Steward,	S. W. Andrews,	John Pearsall,
B. C. Wendell,	Samuel Cooke,	John E. Williams,
Cyrus Curtiss,	Jas. B. Johnston,	Shepard Knapp,
Wm. L. Jenkins,	R. H. R. Lyman,	D. Thompson,
Richard Irvin,	Mort. L. Fowler,	W. E. Dodge, Jr.,
D. Willis James,	J. A. Kenyon,	Dudley B. Fuller,
L. B. Woodruff,	A. Russell,	J. B. Cornell,
	and many others.	

A NEW INVENTION.—THE BEST TRUSS and SUPPORTER ever invented, made with ELASTIC only, without any metal springs. Warranted the best ever invented in this country, or in the world. Perfect satisfaction given or the money returned. Call and examine for yourselves at No. 2?? Broadway, New-York, up stairs.

MISCELLANEOUS.

500 MILES
OF THE
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD,
RUNNING WEST FROM OMAHA,
ACROSS THE CONTINENT,

are now completed. The Union Pacific Railroad Company have built a longer line of railroad in the last eighteen months than was ever built by any other company in the same time, and they will continue the work with the same energy until it is completed. The Western Division is being pushed rapidly eastward from Sacramento by the Central Pacific Company of California, and it is expected that

THE ENTIRE GRAND LINE

to the Pacific will be open for business in 1870. MORE THAN ONE-THIRD OF THE WORK HAS ALREADY BEEN DONE. MORE THAN ONE-THIRD OF THE WHOLE LINE IS NOW IN RUNNING ORDER, AND MORE LABORERS ARE NOW EMPLOYED UPON IT THAN EVER BEFORE. More than

FORTY MILLION DOLLARS IN MONEY

have already been expended by the two powerful companies that have undertaken the enterprise, and there is no lack of funds for its most vigorous prosecution. When the United States Government found it necessary to secure the construction of the Union Pacific Railroad, to develop and protect its own interests, it gave the Companies authorized to build it such ample aid as should render its speedy completion beyond a doubt. The available means of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, derived from the Government and its own stockholders, may be briefly summed up as follows:

1.—UNITED STATES BONDS

bearing 6 per cent. currency interest at the rate of $16,000 per mile for 517 miles on the Plains; then at the rate of $48,000 per mile for 150 miles through the Rocky Mountains; then at the rate of $32,000 per mile for the remaining distance, for which the United States takes a second lien as security.

2.—THE LAND GRANT.

The Union Pacific Railroad Company has a land grant, or *absolute donation* from the Government, of 12,800 acres to the mile, which will not be worth less than $1 50 per acre at the lowest valuation.

3.—THE CAPITAL STOCK.

The authorized capital of the Union Pacific Railroad Company is $100,000,000, of which over $5,000,000 have been paid on the work already done.

4.—ITS OWN FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

By its charter the Company is permitted to issue its own First Mortgage Bonds to the same amount as the bonds issued by the Government, and *no more, and only as the road progresses.* The Trustees for the bondholders are Hon. E. D. Morgan, United States Senator for New-York, and Hon. Oakes Ames, member of United States House of Representatives, who are responsible for the delivery of these bonds to the Company in accordance with the terms of the law.

THE MEANS SUFFICIENT TO BUILD THE ROAD.

Contracts for the entire work of building 914 miles of first-class railroad west from Omaha, comprising much of the most difficult mountain work, and embracing every expense except surveying, have been made with responsible parties, (who have already finished over 500 miles,) at the average rate of sixty-eight thousand and fifty-eight dollars ($68,058) per mile. This price includes all necessary shops for construction and repairs of cars, depots, stations, and all other incidental buildings, and also locomotives, passenger, baggage and freight cars, and other requisite rolling stock, to an amount that shall not be less than $5,000 per mile. Allowing the cost of the remaining one hundred and eighty-six of the eleven hundred miles assumed to be built by the Pacific Company to be $90,000 per mile,

THE TOTAL COST OF ELEVEN HUNDRED MILES WILL BE AS FOLLOWS:

914 miles at $68,058	$62,205,012
186 miles at $90,000	16,740,000
Add discounts on bonds, surveys, &c.	4,500,000
Amount	$83,445,012

As the United States Bonds are equal to money, and the Company's own First Mortgage Bonds have a ready market, we have as the

AVAILABLE CASH RESOURCES FOR BUILDING ELEVEN HUNDRED MILES:

United States Bonds	$29,328,000
First Mortgage Bonds	29,328,000
Capital stock paid in on the work now done	5,369,750
Land Grant, 14,080,000 acres at $1 50 per acre	21,120,000
Total	$85,145,750

The Company have ample facilities for supplying any deficiency that may arise in means for construction. This may be done wholly or in part by additional subscriptions to capital stock.

Active inquiry has already been made for a portion of these lands, and arrangements are now proposed to offer a part of them for sale. While their whole value will not be available for some years to come, they will remain a very important source of revenue to the Company. The lands of the Illinois Central Railroad Company are selling at from $6 to $12 per acre, and other land-grant Companies in the West are receiving equal prices for similar properties.

FUTURE BUSINESS.

The most skeptical have never expressed a doubt that when the Union Pacific Railroad is finished, the immense business that must flow over it, as the only railroad connecting the two grand divisions of the North American Continent, will be one of the wonders of railway transportation; and as it will have no competitor it could always charge remunerative rates. The Pacific Mail Steamship Company of New-York is now running a regular line of its splendid steamers between San Francisco and China and Japan, which is doubtless the pioneer of other lines that will traverse the Pacific Ocean laden with the teas, spices and other products of Eastern Asia. Excepting some very heavy or bulky articles of comparatively low values, shortness of time decides the direction of freights, and most of these cargoes will find their natural transit over the Union Pacific Railroad.

It is quite within bounds to say that its traffic will be limited only by the capacity of the line, and that no other road will find a *double track* so necessary. California and Oregon must not only be supplied with means of transport for its passengers, mails, treasure and other freights, but the inhabitants of Dakota, Colorado, Utah, Idaho and Montana, will communicate with the older States almost entirely by this road. It will be the avenue to all the great mining districts, which is only awaiting this ready means of communication to receive a population that will develop its vast mineral and other resources, and which of itself would furnish ample business for a railway line.

NET EARNINGS FROM WAY BUSINESS.

While the through business of the Company will be amply remunerative, it is still in the future, but the local business on the part of the road in operation has been most satisfactory.

During the quarter ending July 31, an average of 325 miles of the Union and Pacific Railroad was in operation. The Superintendent's report shows the following result:

EARNINGS.

Passengers, Freight, Telegraph and Mails	$723,755 54
Transportation of Contractors' Materials and Men	479,283 41
Total	$1,203,038 95

EXPENSES.

Fuel, Repairs, Offices, Conductors, Trains, &c.	$395,530 92
NET EARNINGS to balance	807,508 03
Total	$1,203,038 95

The net operating expenses on the commercial business for the quarter were $237,966 50. The account for the COMMERCIAL BUSINESS stands as follows:

Earnings for May, June and July	$723,755 54
Expenses for May, June and July	237,966 50
Net Profit	$485,789 04

The amount of Bonds the Company can issue on 325 miles, at $16,000 per mile, is $5,200,000. Interest in gold, three months, at six per cent. on this sum, is $78,000; add 40 per cent premium, to correspond with currency earnings, is $109,200—showing that the net earnings for this quarter were *more than four times the interest* on the First Mortgage Bonds on this length of road.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,

whose principle is so amply provided for, and whose interest is so thoroughly secured, must be classed among the *safest* investments. They pay

SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD,

and are offered for the present at NINETY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR, and accrued interest at Six Per Cent. in Currency from July 1.

Many parties are taking advantage of the present high price of Government stocks to exchange for these bonds, which are over FIFTEEN PER CENT. CHEAPER, and, at the current rate of premium on gold, pay

OVER NINE PER CENT. INTEREST.

Subscriptions will be received in New-York at the Company's office, No. 20 Nassau-st., and by
CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, 7 Nassau-st.
CLARK, DODGE & CO., Bankers, No. 51 Wall-st.
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, Bankers, No. 33 Wall-st.
HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO., No. 69 Broadway,
and by the Company's advertised Agents throughout the United States, of whom maps and descriptive pamphlets may be obtained. Remittances should be made in drafts or other funds par in New-York. The bonds will be sent free of charge by return express.
JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer,
New-York.

SILVER-PLATED WARE.

Ice Pitchers, Tea Sets, Coffee Urns, Castors, &c., &c., plated on fine albata or nickel silver, manufactured expressly for our trade by the celebrated Meriden Britannia Company, and Rogers, Smith & Co.
GEO. H. KITCHEN & CO.,
No. 591 Broadway, N.Y., opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY AND SILVER-WARE AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
FORD & TUPPER,
No. 609 Broadway, corner Houston-st.

WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times*. Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

IF YOU HAVE THE DYSPEPSIA, HEADache, dizziness, costiveness, piles, oppression after eating, sour rising, or any indigestion or biliousness, if you do not thank us after using HARRISON'S PERISTALTIC LOZENGES, we will forfeit the price of the box. Sold at 1 Tremont Temple, Boston, and everywhere.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SILVER-PLATED WARE,
Beautiful and durable, from
ROGERS, SMITH & CO.
DINNER AND TEA-SETS,
Stylish and inexpensive.
ENGRAVED GLASS,
With crest and initial.
EUREKA COFFEE-POTS,
The best in the world for making good coffee.
BRONZES.
Just opening an invoice.
DAVIS COLLAMORE & CO.,
No. 479 Broadway,
Four doors below Broome-st.

R. R. R.
RADWAY'S
READY RELIEF.
INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL,
WILL
INSTANTLY STOP PAIN,
and speedily cure all rheumatic, neuralgic, nervous and malarious complaints, Asiatic cholera, diarrhoea and bowel complaints, sick and nervous headache.
Price 50 cents a bottle.

AWAY WITH
UNCOMFORTABLE TRUSSES.
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UNCOMFORTABLE TRUSSES.
COMFORT AND CURE
FOR THE RUPTURED.
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COMFORT AND CURE
FOR THE RUPTURED.
Sent free on receipt of 10 cents. Address
E. B. FOOTE, M. D., No. 110 Lexington-av.,
Corner East 28th-st., New-York.

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DR. SCHENCK WILL NOT BE
Professionally in New-York until TUESDAY, Nov. 12.
SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP,
SCHENCK'S SEAWEED TONIC,
SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS.
All have full directions, and are all three required in most cases of Lung Disease.
The Mandrake Pills cleanse the Stomach and Liver.
The Seaweed Tonic dissolves the food and causes good digestion.
When these organs are restored to a healthy condition a good appetite follows, and good blood is made with the food.
The Pulmonic Syrup soothes the lungs, causing easy expectoration, equalizing the circulation of the blood, and if the patient does not take cold, bad cases of Consumption can be cured; and Dr. SCHENCK would here distinctly state that there is nothing in his medicines that will increase the liability to take cold, but would impress upon all who have weak lungs, the fact that every slight cold renders their chance for ultimate recovery more doubtful.
It is not absolutely necessary to see Dr. SCHENCK, (unless the patient desires an examination with the Respirometer, in order to learn the exact condition of the lungs.) The directions for using Dr. SCHENCK'S medicines are so explicit that no one need make a mistake. Medicines may be had at all times at his office, No. 32 Bond-st. Advice free. Examination with Respirometer, $5.

PRIVATE SALE.
MERINOS, REPS, BIARRITZ.
The Subscribers will sell at private sale 100 cases Lupins superior qualities of the above goods, being the entire balance of this season's importations, unsold at recent public sales, and which they will dispose of at prices obtained at auction.
BENKARD & HUTTON,
No. 144 Duane-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST PUBLISHED.
THE CLERGY AND THE PULPIT, IN THEIR RELATIONS TO THE PEOPLE. By M. L'ABBE ISIDORE MULLOIS. 1 vol., 12mo. Extra cloth, $1 50.
OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.
"M. L'Abbe Isidore Mullois' book on the 'Relations of the Clergy with the People' has attained already a circulation of 20,000 among the priests of France. It has been translated and republished here, and contains much that Protestant clergymen might read with profit. It treats partially of a practice that is beginning to be studied of late, that of preaching short, pithy sermons, ranging, indeed, from twenty minutes down to seven and five."—*New-York Times.*
"We cannot wonder at the popularity of the volume, and we should hope for useful service from any number of the Catholic or Protestant clergy who should be found studying its lessons with a view of catching its spirit and making its best suggestions practical."—*Star, Dover, N. H.*
"We recommend this work to both the clergy and people of all denominations. The author is sincere, and any man or woman will be improved by a perusal."—*New-York Gazette.*
"It is a work of rare value, and the more it is read the better sermons we may hope to receive—whether we attend the Catholic, the Presbyterian or the Methodist service."—*Citizen.*
"In general the advice here given to the clergy about intercourse with the people is full of sound sense, and presented in a vivacious and attractive style. Twenty thousand priests, it is said, have this book in France. We wish it good success here in this excellent version."—*Round Table.*
Sent by mail on receipt of price.
THE CATHOLIC PUBLICATION SOCIETY,
LAWRENCE KEHOE, General Agent.
No. 126 Nassau-st., New-York.

PARIS EXPOSITION, 1867.
PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED.
EYRE AND SPOTTISWOODE
Have just received an extensive variety of their well-known Standard Editions of the Bible, American Episcopal Prayer Books and Church Services, in all sizes of type and of entirely new patterns for the Fall Trade, which they now offer for sale at the lowest importing prices.
LONDON BIBLE WAREHOUSE,
No. 626 BROADWAY, New-York.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.
A beautiful illustrated book, worth one thousand dollars, sent free to any address on receipt of twenty-five cents, by addressing Prof. JOHN VANDERPOOL, No. 30 Clinton-place, New-York City.

POLITICAL.

GRAND REPUBLICAN RALLY.

A meeting of the Union Republican electors of the Thirteenth Assembly District, (Sixteenth Ward,) will be held at Headquarters on 8th-av., between 20th and 21st sts., at 8 o'clock, TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 29, to ratify the nomination of Charles P. Shaw for member of Assembly.

The ablest speakers in the canvass will address the meeting. Music by the Anderson Union Glee Club.
HENRY F. RANNEY,
Chairman of the Assembly Convention.
GEORGE GARDNER, Secretary.

FIFTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.
For Senator,
JOHN KEYSER.

FOR SHERIFF,
JOSHUA G. ABBE.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC,
NEW-YORK DEMOCRACY
AND
WORKINGMEN'S CANDIDATE.
For County Clerk,
WILLIAM C. CONNER,
Type Founder.

REGULAR DEMOCRATIC
NOMINATION.
THE WORKINGMAN'S FRIEND,
FOR SHERIFF,
MICHAEL CONNOLLY.

UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
FOR MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY,
ELEVENTH DISTRICT,
JOHN V. GRIDLEY.

PEOPLE'S CHOICE
FOR SHERIFF,
JAMES O'BRIEN.

UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATION,
For Supervisor,
ISAAC J. OLIVER.

PEOPLE'S CANDIDATE
FOR COUNTY CLERK,
CHARLES E. LOEW.

AT A MEETING OF THE UNION Republican citizens of the Second Assembly District, held at Warren Hall on Monday evening, Oct. 28, inst., for the purpose of forming a Grant Campaign Club, the following gentlemen were elected permanent officers:
DENNIS SHEA, President,
GEO. GRUNDY, Vice-President.
A. J. AARON, OWEN O'CONNELLY, Secretaries.
HENRY G. LEASK, Treasurer.

THE NEWLY-ORGANIZED INDEPENDENT German Club of the Tenth Assembly District will hold their meeting on WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, at the Henry Clay House, corner of 1st-st. and Avenue A.
By order of the Committee.
SAMUEL FELDHEIM, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO.,

No. 69 Broadway, New-York,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF THE

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

First Mortgage Bonds.

These Bonds bear interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD, and are sold at NINETY PER CENT. and accrued interest from July 1, in currency.

☞ STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD on commission. Interest allowed on balances.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST.,

CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of

GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES, SEVEN-THIRTIES AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

And execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.

JAY COOKE & CO.

RODMAN, FISK & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NO. 18 NASSAU-ST.,

Buy and sell at market rates: SIX PER CENT. BONDS OF 1881; TEN-FORTIES; FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, ALL ISSUES; SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES, ALL SERIES; COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, AND GOLD AND SILVER COIN.

Registered interest collected and Coupons cashed without charge.

7.30 Notes, all series, taken in exchange for the new Consolidated 5-20 Bonds, on terms advantageous to holders of 7.30s.

Merchants and Importers supplied with Coin for customs duties at lowest market rates.

Orders for purchase and sale of all miscellaneous securities promptly executed. Mail and telegraph orders will receive our personal attention. Deposits received and interest allowed on balances. Collections made on all points, with quick returns.

RODMAN, FISK & CO.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HAVING THIRTY YEARS TO RUN,

Bearing six per cent. interest in lawful money, Regarded by Savings and other Institutions as the most desirable of all the Government securities.

For sale by JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 33 Wall-st.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS, AND NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also commercial credits.

CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON R. R. CO., CINCINNATI, Oct. 25, 1867.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.

The coupons due Nov. 1 on the bonds of this Company will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank, New-York. F. H. SHORT, Treasurer.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD COMPANY.

$300,000 SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS FOR SALE.

These bonds are part of a series of one million of dollars secured by mortgage on 290 miles of railroad, of which Messrs. Dening Duer and James Robb are Trustees. They have twenty years to run, with 7 per cent. interest coupons, payable semi-annually in New-York. The liens on the railroad having priority amount to $2,889,530, making the total incumbrance $3,889,530, and its estimated value exceeds ten millions of dollars. Since the conclusion of the war extensive improvements have been made, and its condition will compare favorably with that of leading lines of Western railway. The profits of the Company from 1858 to 1862 were large, and, after paying interest on bonded debt, yielded over 15 per cent. to the shareholders. Those of the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1867, were $547,181 76, being more than double of the liability for annual interest, including the issue of the second mortgage bonds, and earned during a most unfavorable season, owing to the failure of Southern crops.

We are prepared to receive bids for the above bonds, in whole or in part, and recommend them to the public as unquestionable security.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.

LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS.

Exchange on London and Paris.

Sight Drafts on Edinburgh and Glasgow.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold At the New-York Stock Exchange.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS, No. 54 William-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY, (EASTERN DIVISION,) NO. 58 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 17, 1867.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS TRUST will be finally closed on Saturday, the 30th day of November, 1867, at 2 o'clock P. M., preparatory to the conversion of Trustees' certificates into stock of the reorganized and consolidated corporation, to be called The Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company.

To the persons or parties, or their legal representatives, in whose names Trustees' certificates shall be registered on said 30th day of November, and upon the surrender and cancellation of the same, certificates of stock will be issued as follows: Preferred Stock (full paid) for preferred certificates, and common stock (full paid) for common certificates, at the rate of one share for every $100 of Trustees' certificates, and scrip for fractional parts of such share. Interest on the preferred certificates from Jan. 1, 1867, to the day fixed for conversion, to be paid in cash.

By order of the Trustees, ALLAN CAMPBELL, Chairman.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 16, 1867.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot twenty bonds, numbered as follows: Nos. 451, 543, 584, 298, 132, 377, 241, 56, 369, 23, 37, 33, 259, 493, 477, 592, 123, 483, 549 and 340, of $1,000 each, for redemption.

According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease Nov. 1, 1867.

The undersigned are ready to pay them, with interest so far as accrued, on presentation and surrender.

S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st.
I. H. MEYER, No. 21 Nassau-st.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1867.

CONVERSION OF SEVEN-THIRTIES.—The notes of the Second and Third Series of Seven-Thirties (due June and July, 1868,) will now be received at this office for conversion into six per cent. bonds of 1867, bearing interest from July 1. The interest on the notes will be allowed to the day of presentation, and accrued interest on the bonds will be charged at six per cent. in currency. Each note must be indorsed by the person presenting it for conversion.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO., No. 57 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1867.

COUPONS DUE NOV. 1, 1867, FROM THE following named bonds will be paid on and after that day on presentation at this office, viz.:

C. & N. W. R'y Co.'s Funded Coupon Bonds.
C. & N. W. R'y Co.'s Consolidated Sinking Fund Bonds.
C. & N. W. R'y Co.'s Equipment Bonds.
Galena and C. U. R. R. Co.'s Second Mortgage Bonds.

A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE 3D-AV. RAILROAD CO., 3D-AV., BETWEEN 65TH AND 66TH STS., NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS of the 3d-av. Railroad Company for the election of Directors and Inspectors of election for the ensuing year will take place at their office on WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of November, 1867.

The polls will be open from 2 to 4 P. M.

SAMUEL B. ISAACS, Secretary.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE INterest on the bonds and stocks of the City and County of New-York, due and payable Nov. 1, 1867, will be paid on that day by Peter B. Sweeny, Esq., Chamberlain of the City, at the Broadway Bank.

The transfer-books will be closed THURSDAY, Oct. 3, 1867. RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Sept. 30, 1867.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, LANSING, Oct. 26, 1867.

THE INTEREST DUE NOV. 1, 1867, on bonds issued by the State of Michigan, will be paid at the Metropolitan National Bank, in the City of New-York. E. O. GROSVENOR, State Treasurer.

NEW-YORK MINING CO., NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company will be held at the office No. 125 Front-st., on MONDAY, the 4th of November next, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year. The poll will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock.

WM. M. FLEMING, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD Coupons; Preferred First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds; Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Coupons; Sinking Fund Convertible Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1867, will be paid on and after that date at our office, No. 12 Pine-st., New-York, less Government tax.

M. K. JESUP & COMPANY.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of The Rathbone Petroleum Company, of West Virginia, will be held the second TUESDAY of November, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., at No. 50 Wall-st., New-York City, Room 22.

GEORGE BRADISH, President.

ROBERT C. EMBREE, Secretary.

OFFICE COLUMBUS AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 28, 1867.

THE COUPONS OF THE SECOND MORTGAGE Bonds of the Columbus and Indianapolis Central Railway Company, due 1st November next, will be paid at the St. Nicholas National Bank, New-York, No. 7 Wall-st. B. E. SMITH, President.

OFFICE OF THE MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE.—COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTgage bonds of this Company falling due on the 1st proximo will be paid at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., New-York.

FINANCIAL

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES

WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO

FUNDING 7:30 TREASURY LOANS.

All series taken in exchange for 5-20 BONDS. Returns made to correspondents without delay, and on favorable terms.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 28—3 P. M.

	Bid.	Ask'd		Bid.	Ask'd
Registered '81	111⅜	111⅝	Gold	142¼	142⅜
Coupon, 1881	111⅝	111⅞	June, 7.30	105	105½
5-20 Regist'd '62	103⅝	104⅛	July, 7.30	105	105⅝
5-20 Coupon, '62	112¾	112⅞	Oct., comp'ds. '64	119¾	—
5-20 Coupon, '64	109½	109¾	Dec., comp'ds. '64	118¾	119
5-20 Coupon, '65	109⅜	109⅝	May, comp'ds. '65	117¼	117¾
5-20 C. '65 Jan & Jly	106⅞	107	Aug., comp'ds. '65	116⅝	116⅞
5-20 Coupon, '67	106⅞	107⅛	Sept., comp'ds. '65	115¾	116
10-40 Reg	100⅛	100⅜	Oct., comp'ds. '65	115½	115¾
10-40 Cou	100⅛	100⅜			

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS

Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 5 Nassau-street,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES, ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF UNITED STATES SECURITIES, and give especial attention to the conversion of SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES INTO THE NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.

Holders of the Sixes of 1881, and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.

Deposits received and collections made.

FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau-st.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.

Buy and Sell all issues of U. S. BONDS at MARKET RATES, and EXCHANGE 7-30 Notes, Oct. 28, 1867, as follows:

For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $6 81 DIFFERENCE.

For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay 81 cents DIFFERENCE ON EACH $1,000.

No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

LELAND, BROS. & CO., BANKERS, No. 22 Nassau-st.,

Dealers in Government Securities, Gold, Exchange, Notes, &c.

Stocks and bonds bought and sold on commission. Interest allowed on deposits subject to draft at sight.

F. L. LELAND, Member Government Security Board.
C. H. LELAND, Member Gold Exchange.
WM. CARPENDER, Member New-York Stock Exchange.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1867.

SCHEDULES OF (30) THIRTY OR MORE 5-20 coupons, due Nov. 1, 1867, will now be received for examination at the United States Treasury.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.

OFFICE OF MORRIS AND ESSEX R. R. CO., HOBOKEN, N. J., Oct. 21, 1867.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of this Company, due Nov. 1, will be paid on and after that date at the Fourth National Bank in New-York. WM. H. CONNETT, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

THE NATIONAL MECHANICS, BANKING ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 2?, 1867.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of (5) five per cent., payable to stockholders on and after the 1st day of November next, free of all taxes. Transfer books closed from this date to Nov. 1, 1867.

F. CHANDLER, Cashier.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Bank have declared a dividend of Five (5) per cent., free from all taxes, payable on the 1st day of November next, to which date the transfer books will be closed. JAMES M. LEWIS, Cashier.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN PETROLEUM COMPANY, OFFICE 122 BOWERY, CORNER GRAND-ST.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. has been declared payable Nov. 1. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

W. A. HALL, Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of LAIGHT, OPEN DAILY from 10 to 3 o'clock. Six per cent. interest, free of tax, on $5 to $5,000.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Nov. 1 will draw interest from Nov. 1.

R. H. MACLAY, President.
S. S. CONSTANT, Vice-President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

REMOVAL.

STANDARD

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CASH CAPITAL	$200,000 00
SURPLUS OCT. 1, '67, over	100,000 00
	$300,000 00

No Unsettled Losses.

OFFICE REMOVED TO No. 117 BROADWAY.

WM. M. ST. JOHN, Secretary. WILLIAM CRIPPS, President.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE. NO. 447 BROADWAY.

First-class at reasonable price, at wholesale or retail. THE FRENCH STYLE OF BLACK WALNUT FRAMES, for sale to dealers.

G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 447 Broadway.

REMOVAL.

WARREN WARD & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF COTTAGE FURNITURE, Have removed to their NEW WAREHOUSE, Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner Crosby, one block east of Broadway, between the St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels, Where they are prepared to furnish every variety of CHAMBER, PARLOR, LIBRARY AND DINING-ROOM FURNITURE, BEDDING, &c., &c. UNSURPASSED IN QUALITY AND AT THEIR USUAL REASONABLE PRICES.

ESTABLISHED 1844.

SPRINGMEYER BROS., LATE J. H. BELTER & CO., FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE. PATENT ROSEWOOD BEDSTEADS. PATENT ROSEWOOD BUREAUS, (one lock controlling four drawers.) Also, Rosewood, Black Walnut and Oak Library, Dining and Bedroom Furniture. No. 722 Broadway, New-York. Factory, 3d-av., corner of 76th-st.

FOR SALE—THE ENTIRE FURNITURE OF A gentleman lately deceased, including Wilton and Brussels carpets, rosewood parlor furniture, dining-room and bedroom furniture, mattresses, china and glass-ware, kitchen utensils, &c., &c.; a rare opportunity for any one (about to commence housekeeping. Address Box No. 852 Post-office.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME SET OF FURNIture, in green and gold brocatel, nearly new; sofa, 4 chairs, 2 arm, 1 reception. Price $200. Inquire at No. 437 4th-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW-YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, WORKS ON STATEN ISLAND.

No. 98 Duane-st., No. 752 Broadway, } New-York.
No. 136 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn.
No. 40 North 8th-st., Philadelphia.

This old and well-known Company, the LARGEST of its kind in the WORLD, and in the FORTY-NINTH year of its existence, is prepared with the most extensive and improved Machinery to Dye, Cleanse and Finish in a manner unequaled, every variety of ladies and gentlemen's garments, and piece goods. Garments cleansed by our new French process without being ripped.

SURGICAL HOSPITAL FOR THE TREATment of stricture, varicocele, hemorrhoids, fistula, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, under the exclusive control of EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at Doctor's residence, No. 42 5th-av.

CORNS, BUNIONS, BAD NAILS, TENDER feet, &c., treated by Dr. BRIGGS, Chiropodist, No. 208 Broadway, corner Fulton-st. Briggs' Curative sold everywhere; by mail, 50 cents.

HERRING'S SAFE, 5x3 FEET, LITTLE used, for sale, at two-third price of new; also, a dumb waiter for store, cheap. Apply at No. 23 Cortlandt-st.

DRY GOODS

LORD & TAYLOR

ARE NOW OFFERING AT RETAIL CLOAKS AND SHAWLS, IN GREAT VARIETY, INCLUDING ALL THE NEWEST PARIS DESIGNS, AT VERY LOW PRICES.

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LORD & TAYLOR.

RICH PARIS SILKS, VERY LOW, AT RETAIL.

PLAIN, BLACK, COLORED and FANCY SILKS, MOIRE ANTIQUES, VELVETS, SATINS, SATINS EUGENIE, EMBROIDERED ROBES and ROBES IMPERIAL, all of the NEWEST DESIGNS, JUST OPENED.

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

NEW UPHOLSTERY GOODS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL:

PARIS TAPESTRIES, BROCATELLES, SATINS, and SATIN DAMASKS, TERRIES, PLUSHES, REPS, WORSTED DAMASKS, FURNITURE CHINTZES and FURNITURE LINENS, CORDS, GIMPS, BANDS and TASSELS.

LACE CURTAINS, VESTIBULE LACES, DRAPERIES, CORNICES, WINDOW SHADES AND FIXTURES.

RELIABLE UPHOLSTERERS To attend to fitting up of HOTELS, STEAMBOATS AND PRIVATE RESIDENCES.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

CLOAKINGS, &C.,

AT RETAIL.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH CLOAKINGS, LYONS SILK VELVETS, VELVETEENS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, TWEEDS, &C. &C.

AN ENTIRELY NEW AND ATTRACTIVE STOCK, AT VERY LOW PRICES.

LORD & TAYLOR.

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

NEW CARPETINGS,

IN VELVETS, BRUSSELS, AXMINSTERS, THREE-PLY, INGRAIN, AND STAIR CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, RUGS, MATS, FIXTURES, &C., VERY LOW, AT RETAIL.

LORD & TAYLOR

Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.

LORD & TAYLOR,

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.

AT RETAIL,

BREAKFAST ROBES, ROBES DE CHAMBRE, SKIRTS, WAISTS, CORSET COVERS, UNDER-GARMENTS, CHILDREN'S DRESSES, CLOAKS, SACQUES, BRIDAL TROUSSEAU, &c.

Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

FINE DRESS SHIRTS, READY MADE AND TO MEASURE FOR GENTLEMEN AND BOYS.

RICHARD GREEN, NO. 779 BROADWAY, BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH STS.

SILK, CLOTH AND KID, GLOVES, IN ENDLESS VARIETY, FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN AND CHILDREN.

RICHARD GREEN, NO. 779 BROADWAY, BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH STS.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH, FANCY CASHMERE HOSE FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN.

RICHARD GREEN, NO. 779 BROADWAY, BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH STS.

SCARLET WOOL AND HEAVY SILK UNDERGARMENTS AT REDUCED PRICES.

RICHARD GREEN, NO. 779 BROADWAY, BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH STS.

SILK, CASHMERE AND MERINO UNDERGARMENTS FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN.

RICHARD GREEN, NO. 779 BROADWAY, BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH STS.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF NEW GOODS AT RICHARD GREEN'S, NO. 779 BROADWAY, BETWEEN 9TH AND 10TH STS.

WALKING SUITS.

Ladies are invited to inspect our stock of the above IMPORTED BY US DIRECT FROM PARIS. THE VERY LATEST STYLES, AND AT LOW PRICES.

GAYNOR,

IMPORTER, No. 765 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts.

AT GAYNOR'S CORSETS REDUCED. ELEGANT SHAPES.

Shoulder Braces, Supporters, &c., just received DIRECT FROM PARIS.

GAYNOR,

IMPORTER, No. 765 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts.

ANDREAE, GREEVEN & CO., NO. 12 PARK-PLACE,

wishing to avoid sales at auction, are now prepared to close their stock of rich silks and silk chene dress goods on the basis of values established by their sale on Tuesday last at Messrs. Haggerty & Co.'s.

MOURNING GOODS FROM AUCTION.

BLACK EMPRESS CLOTHS, $1, worth $1 37½.
COLORADO CLOTHS, 75 cents, worth $1.
BARATHEA CLOTHS, $5 per dress, worth $8.
CRAPE CLOTHS, $1 a yard, worth $1 25.
PARISINE CLOTH, 75 cents, worth $1.
BLACK ALPACAS, 62½ cents, worth 87½ cents.
BLACK ALPACAS, 87½ cents, worth $1 25.
CHENE POPLINS, 37½ cents, worth 62½ cents.
SCOTCH WINCEY, 37½ cents, worth 62½ cents.
PLAID AND STRIPED MOHAIRS, $4 per dress, worth $6 50.
WASHING POPLINS, 50 cents, worth 75 cents.
IRISH POPLINS, $2 50, worth $3 50.
RICH BLACK SILKS, splendid bargains.
THIBET AND CLOTH SHAWLS, less than cost of importation.

N. B.—A MOST SUPERIOR STOCK OF BONNETS, SACQUES, &c., in all materials, very, very cheap.

W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

DRY GOODS AT GOLD COST IN CURRENCY.

LE BOUTILLIER BROS. have bought various dress goods at the late peremptory auction sales, and will offer them for currency at about their cost in gold.

WOOL REPS, SILK AND WOOL POPLIN, EPINGLE, BROCHE FIGURED POPLIN, WOOL PLAIDS, &c., BROCHE SHAWLS at all prices. SHIRTINGS AND DOMESTICS AT LOWER PRICES THAN FOR YEARS PAST.

Nos. 423 Broadway and 305 Canal-st.

CLOAKINGS! CLOAKINGS! SOME GREAT BARGAINS.

ASTRACHANS in all widths and qualities; ESQUIMAUX and CASTOR BEAVERS, $3 to $6, very handsome; VELVET AND CHINCHILLA BEAVERS, from $4, very beautiful; a very superior waterproof cloth, $1 25, worth $1 75.

Sacques and other garments at GREATLY REDUCED RATES. Call and see.

W. JACKSON, Importer, No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co.'s.

MACKENZIE Has opened an elegant assortment of CLOAKS, SACQUES, CIRCULARS and JACKETS in VELVET, PLUSH and CLOTH. No. 2 CLINTON-PLACE, 8th-st., one door from Broadway.

PRICES REDUCED TO PANIC PRICES —M. RUSHTON, No. 69 Broadway, successor to Mrs. S. Chambers, offers infants' and children's clothing; infants' outfits; ladies' under-garments, &c. Millinery goods, ribbons, flowers and feathers, at greatly reduced prices.

DRY GOODS.

FALL AND WINTER CLOAKS AT RETAIL.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Are now offering a choice collection of CLOTH, VELVET and PLUSH CLOAKS, ALSO, THE LATEST PARIS NOVELTIES IN OPERA, RECEPTION and CARRIAGE GARMENTS.

SEAL-SKIN AND REAL ASTRAKHAN SETS, IN WHITE, GRAY AND BLACK.

The above stock comprises all the CHOICE DESIGNS of PARIS and OUR OWN well-known manufacture, embracing an assortment UNEQUALED by any other house in STYLE, QUALITY and FINISH.

REAL THREAD LACE POINTS.

A fine stock of NOVELTIES just received.

CANAL, COR. MERCER.

R. H. MACY.

We have THE LARGEST FANCY GOODS STORE IN NEW-YORK, THE LARGEST STOCK, THE GREATEST VARIETY, AND THE BEST ASSORTMENT OF DESIRABLE GOODS IN THE CITY FROM 25 to 50 PER CENT. LESS THAN BROADWAY PRICES.

Ladies visiting the City will find themselves amply repaid by calling at our establishment.

Our Ribbons, Satins, Velvets, Velvet Ribbons, &c., are goods of our own importation, and are of superior quality and shades which cannot be found elsewhere.

WE IMPORT DESCHAMP'S KID GLOVES. WE GUARANTEE EVERY PAIR TO BE KID, AND WE WARRANT EVERY PAIR THAT WE SELL.

There is not, and cannot be, any better Glove made, and there is NO KID GLOVE IN THE CITY sold so low as we sell ours; and we have a magnificent assortment of shades in Ladies', Gent's and Misses', to match the popular colors of the day.

GRAND OPENING!

BONNET VELVETS, VELVET RIBBONS, BONNET SATINS, DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS, LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, SASH, BONNET AND TRIMMING RIBBONS, French and Scotch Embroideries, Real Laces, Millinery Laces, Plush and Felt Hats, &c., Hosiery and Underwear, Notions and Fancy Goods, Toilet Goods, PARIAN AND BRONZE FIGURES, &c., FROM 25 to 50 PER CENT. LESS THAN BROADWAY PRICES.

Corner of 14th-st. and 6th-av., Two avenues west from Broadway.

R. H. MACY.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

PRICES STILL DOWN In narrow and wide Ribbons.

BLACK AND COLORED SILK VELVETS, $1 75, $2, $2 50, $3 and upward. LESS THAN GOLD PRICES.

Uncut Velvets, Corded Silks, and other Bonnet Materials, very cheap.

Our Satins are $1 75, $2, $2 25, $2 50 and $2 75 per yard.

We have bargains in REAL LACES, THREAD, POINT APPLIQUE, CLUNY, &c., &c.

A line of real French Valenciennes at 25c., 31c., 38c., 44c., 50c., 75c. and $1 per yard, bargains. Warranted French

GLOVES AND HOSIERY FROM AUCTION, this week unusually low.

Our best Kid Gloves are warranted every pair; cheapest in the City.

Line of Point Lace Handkerchiefs, Linen Cambrics, at $1 50, $2 and $2 50.

Look at our Job Trimming counter. Everything sold at about half REGULAR PRICES.

Dress Silk Fringes, every color and width, cheap.

NEW FLOWERS AND FEATHERS READY TO-DAY.

The cheapest Yankee Notions in this City.

Ladies' Corsets, (whalebone,) 63c., 75c., $1, and $1 50; below regular prices.

Our Dress Trimming Department at still lower prices. Black and Colored Silk Ribbon Velvets in Bismarcks, Browns, &c.; every other desirable shade, all widths, cheap.

Crapes cut on the bias.

EDWARD RIDLEY, Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen sts., Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

FELT, VELVET, SILK, PLUSH and STRAW HATS and BONNETS, at 10c., 25c., 38c., 50c., 75c., $1 and upward.

Bonnet rooms crowded with everything new.

EDWARD RIDLEY, Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen sts., Fifth block east from the Bowery.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STORE-KEEPERS.

FOR CASH ONLY.

The largest stock of Millinery Goods, Bonnets, Hats, &c., to select from in this City.

We cut lengths cheaper than down-town jobbers sell whole pieces—Call.

EDW'D RIDLEY, Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand, 66, 68 and 70 Allen sts., Fifth block east from the Bowery.

GOODS FOR CHILDREN'S WEAR.

Infant's Wardrobes, children's Cloaks and Suits, Cloth Sacks, Blouses, Gabrielle Dresses, &c., &c., Ready made and made to order. Slips, Aprons, Waists, Blankets, Bibs, Shoes, Corsets, Spencers, Caps, Bonnets, &c., &c., At F. DE PERCEVAL'S, No. 739 Broadway, opposite Astor-place.

CHARLOTTE G. SMITH, IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER OF ELEGANT CLOAKS, No. 1,168 Broadway, Below 28th-st.

M. A. DOUGLASS, 170 5th-av., Corner 22d-st., IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER of FASHIONABLE CLOAKS.

CLOTHING.

CLOTHING AT RETAIL.

WE OFFER AT 47 CHAMBERS-STREET, Our Wholesale Stock of Fall and Winter

CLOTHING AT RETAIL.

FOR SIXTY DAYS, WE WILL SELL AT RETAIL FROM OUR ENTIRE WHOLESALE STOCK OF READY-MADE CLOTHING, AT PRICES

BELOW THE COST OF MANUFACTURING.

BUSINESS SUITS FROM... $8 TO $25.
DRESS SUITS FROM........$15 TO $30.
OVERCOATS FROM..........$7 TO $30.
PANTS AND VESTS FROM $1 TO $10.

KIRTLAND, BABCOCK & BRONSON, No. 47 Chambers-st.

SPECIAL SALE OF CHILDREN'S, BOYS' AND YOUTHS' FINE CLOTHING!

WHOLESALE STOCK OF $100,000 RETAILING AT LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES.

Garibaldis, Zouave Suits, Sacks, Jackets, Pants, Overcoats, &c.

Business and Fine Dress Suits for young men at very low prices.

These goods are all first-class, and will be found at less than half of Broadway prices.

SUTPHIN & DAYTON, No. 31 Chambers-st., near Centre, up stairs.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

CUCKOO CLOCKS, OUR PATENT AND manufacture, better and cheaper than any imported; also watches, gold chains, diamond, pearl and other fine jewelry; solid silver and silver-plated ware, wholesale and retail, at A. FRANKFIELD & CO.'S, No. 3 6th-av., corner 14th-st., 315 8th av., corner 28th-st.

IRON AND METALS.

THOS. J. POPE & BROS., PIG IRON, METALS, RAILS, &c., No. 292 Pearl, near Beekman-st., New-York. CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-aged woman, a situation as good cook; understands her business; is a good baker, and is willing to assist in washing and ironing; and her niece to do light chamberwork and waiting, or waiting alone; has the best of City reference, and no objection to City or country. Call for two days at No. 491 Avenue A, between 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as seamstress, or would take care of children, or do chamberwork; has had several years' experience in waiting on an invalid lady; is accustomed to traveling; can operate and do all kinds of family sewing; has the best of City reference. Apply for two days at No. 59 East Houston-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as first-class nurse; is capable of taking care of a baby from its birth, or grown children; is a good plain sewer; can operate on a sewing-machine; none but a first-class family need apply; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 489 6th-av., over the paint-store.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as cook in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; can bake bread, biscuit, pastry; can take entire charge of the kitchen; the best of City references. Call for two days at No. 120 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS by a respectable young woman who can cut and fit children's dresses and work on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has no objections to the charge of a grown child. Call at No. 208 West 35th-st. Can be seen for two days. Has good City reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as cook; has the best of City reference from her last place; has a boy nine years old whom she would like to have with her, and would go for moderate wages; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 335 East 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH Protestant young woman, as seamstress; thoroughly understands dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing; would be willing to assist with the chamberwork; has the best of City reference. Can be seen until engaged, from 9 until 3, at No. 105 East 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman a situation to take care of a baby and sew; understands bringing up a baby by the bottle; or would take care of an invalid lady; good City reference given; no objection to the country. Call at No. 144 West 30th-st., in front basement.

WANTED—BY A LADY BREAKING UP housekeeping, to find situations for three most excellent girls, who have the best of references; one as cook; one as chambermaid and waitress, and one as laundress. Apply, on Tuesday and Wednesday, at No. 15 West 47th-st.

WANTED—WORK BY THE DAY OR WEEK; is a first-rate house-cleaner; also a good laundress, or any other domestic work which may be required; good City reference given if required. Apply at No. 86 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., which will be promptly attended to either by person or note.

WANTED—BY A MOST COMPETENT YOUNG woman a situation as cook; one who perfectly understands her business in both European and American style, in all its branches; is an excellent baker; can do the marketing. Can be seen until suited at No. 236 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Good City references.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT woman as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; would do the washing if required; would go a short distance in the country; best City reference. Call at No. 137 West 19th-st., in the basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young American girl as nurse and seamstress; understands working on the machine; would be willing to do chamberwork and waiting in a small family; best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 131 East 11th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman in a private family; is an excellent cook and baker; would assist with the washing and ironing; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 142 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman in a private family; is an excellent plain cook and a first-rate baker of bread and pastry; best of City reference; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days, No. 37 West 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-aged American person a situation as housekeeper, or to superintend household affairs; can teach young children; is a good sewer; best of City references. Address, for three days, E. G., Station G.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress or chambermaid by a Protestant young woman; has excellent City references. Inquire at her present employer's, No. 239 East 17th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as nurse to take charge of a baby or two small children; is a good seamstress; no objection to go to Brooklyn; best of reference given. Address No. 105, late No. 77, West 40th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A PROTESTANT woman and daughter; one as cook, washer and ironer; the other to do chamberwork and waiting; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call for two days at No. 341 East 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as chambermaid or parlormaid; best of City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 168 West 35th-street, corner 7th-av., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS INFANT'S nurse by a faithful, competent and experienced nurse; one who will take the best of care of a child from its birth; best of City reference given. Can be seen until suited at No. 223 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as first-class laundress; understands French fluting; can produce the very best of reference from the best families in the City. Apply at No. 105 West 20th-st., near 6th-av. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN and her daughter, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; the other to make herself generally useful; good City reference. To be seen for two days at No. 115 West 33d-st. Daughter only a little girl.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress; understands her business thoroughly. Apply at No. 1,144 2d-av., between 60th and 61st sts., second floor, front, for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable young girls, sisters; one to cook, wash and iron; the other to do chamberwork and waiting; best of City reference given. Apply for two days at No. 112 West 19th-st., Room No. 3.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable, experienced woman, as nurse and can take charge of a baby from its infancy, or two larger children; can give ten years' City reference. Can be seen at No. 48 East 14th-st. for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS BY a respectable person who thoroughly understands her business; has seven years' reference from her last place. Can be seen until suited at No. 154 West 18th-st., up one flight of stairs, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant young woman as seamstress and chambermaid; has served four years at dressmaking; or to mind a child and sew. Can be seen for two days at No. 500 3d-av., corner 36th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS work by the day or week; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; can sew on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 417 East 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook to assist with washing and ironing; has six and a half years' reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 216 West 36th-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH Protestant woman, a situation as baby's nurse; can take full charge of an infant from its birth, and has five years' good City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 139 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—BY A LADY A SITUATION FOR her nurse—a reliable, faithful woman, capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth; has six years' reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 214 East 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER by a German lady in an English family; has always held the position, and understands it well; has good reference. Mrs. LASHER, Wyoming Hotel, No. 333 Greenwich-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman a situation as laundress; thoroughly understands her business; good plain cook, washer and ironer; prefers the country; good references. At BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman in a respectable private family; understands cooking, baking, preserves and desserts if required. Can be seen till suited at No. 320 East 22d-st., Room No. 6; can give the best City reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXperienced and highly-recommended young woman; as waitress; thoroughly understands her business; can be seen at her present employers. Apply at No. 10 West 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG American girl of 15 years, in some respectable family, to assist in the care of children and make herself generally useful. Apply at No. 123 Christie-st., in the shoe-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl, as first-class waitress; thoroughly understands her business; good City reference; none need apply but first-class families. Can be seen at No. 333 West 28th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE Protestant woman a situation as cook; understands her business in all its branches; City or country; has good references. Apply at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as seamstress; understands dressmaking and family sewing on Wheeler & Wilson and Grover & Baker's machines; good City reference. Apply at No. 245 West 27th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITuation as chambermaid, or as laundress, in a private family; no objection to go a short distance in the country; can be seen at No. 341 16th-st., near 1st-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, with the best City references, a situation as competent nurse and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson machine, &c. At BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as nurse and seamstress, or to assist in housekeeping; can cut and fit; has good City reference. Call at No. 520 14th-st., between Avenues A and B, in the fancy-store, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT person as first-class waitress in a private family, or as chambermaid and waitress; thoroughly understands her business; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 9 West 44th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as chambermaid and plain sewer; or to take care of children and do plain sewing; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Can be seen at No. 209 1st-av., over cigar-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as cook; can make bread, pies, biscuit, cakes and jellies; can make good soups; understands her business; can do her work without any trouble. Can be seen at No. 249 West 38th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as first-class cook in a respectable private family; understands her business well in all its branches; has good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 129 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST REspectable young woman as first-class waitress; has the best of reference. Can be seen at No. 50 East 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation to do general housework. Call at No. 479 7th-av., between 39th and 40th sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant woman as good cook, is an excellent baker; is willing to assist with the washing; has good City reference from her last place; no objection to a short distance from the City. Call at 164 East 11th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESS AND cloak-maker a few more engagements in families by the day or week; or would take work home; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine. Address W. W., Dressmaker, Station F, New-York.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman a situation in a private family as chambermaid and assist in the nursery, or in waiting; has the highest of City references. Can be seen at No. 20 East 12th-st., between 5th-av. and University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant young woman as seamstress; can cut and fit and do all kinds of family sewing, and operate on Grover & Baker and Wheeler & Wilson's machines. Call at No. 321 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS a few more engagements to go out by the day or week; can cut and fit children's dresses; best City reference. Call at No. 325 East 16th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A SITuation as cook; has good City reference from her last place; first-class cook; understands boning turkeys. Call for two days at No. 101 East 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 47 West 44th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO NURSERY and light chamberwork, or nursery and plain sewing; is very fond of children; good City reference. At No. 51 New Canal-st., third floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to assist at washing and ironing; good reference given. Apply at No. 161 West 33d-st., corner 7th-av.

WANTED—A YOUNG PROTESTANT WOMAN as waitress in a private family; she must understand her business, and have good recommendations. Apply at No. 157 West 23d-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and seamstress; can operate on a machine; good references. Can be seen at No. 307 East 34th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chambermaid and plain sewer, or as chambermaid and waitress; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 417 East 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress, or to assist with washing and ironing and do chamberwork. Call at No. 43 Christopher-st., near Waverley-place; good reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL to do chamberwork and waiting, or as nurse and plain sewing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 156 3d-av., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman, as first-class waitress; has six years' reference from her last place. Can be seen at Mrs. SANDERS' Office, No. 45 3d-av., near 10th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing. Call for two days, at No. 426 4th-av., first floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion in a first-class private family as good plain cook and to assist in washing; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 308 East 24th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A woman who thoroughly understands her business —French and English cooking; good reference given. Apply at No. 98 West 28th-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and seamstress. Can be seen for two days at No. 886 2d-av., near 47th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT German girl as first-class cook in a private family; has four years' references from her last place. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS CHAMBERmaid and waitress, a situation in a private family; best City reference. Call for two days, at No. 206 East 26th-st., Room No. 6.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress; has good reference from her last place. Call at No. 118 East 8th-st., St. Mark's-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD SMART Scotch girl, to do chamberwork and waiting, or assist with the washing and ironing; good City reference. Call at No. 404 East 14th-st., near 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as child's nurse; is competent of taking charge of a baby from its infancy; can give the best reference. Apply at No. 212 East 23d-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant girl as first-class waitress; the best of reference will be given. Call at No. 233 West 15th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young girl as waitress in a private family; is willing to make herself generally useful. Call for two days at No. 7 West 28th-st., at her present employer's.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman in a private family as waitress and assist in the chamberwork; good City reference. Call at No. 21 West 33d-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable girls in a private family; one as waitress, the other as plain cook and assist in washing and ironing. Call for two days at No. 441 32d-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT girl a situation as good cook and to assist in washing and ironing; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 539 2d-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as seamstress, and would assist with housework; good reference. Can be seen at No. 202 West 24th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS SEAMSTRESS, work by the day in first-class families, on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine. Address SEAMSTRESS, Station D, Bible House.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation as waitress and chambermaid and assist in the washing; good City reference. Call at No. 479 7th-av., between 39th and 40th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman to do chamberwork, waiting, or assist with washing if required. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 15 Lexington-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as professed cook; understands cooking in all its branches, and can make all kinds of desserts; best of reference. Call at 126 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY REspectable woman as cook in a small private family; good City reference. Address No. 325 West 42d-st., between 8th and 9th avs. Call in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to assist in the washing. Call at No. 93 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman, who understands English and French cooking, and all kinds of desserts. Inquire for two days at No. 261 6th-av., rear of bakery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and seamstress. Can be seen, for two days, at the house of her present employer, No. 50 West 48th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A CAPABLE laundress; does French fluting, puffing, and thoroughly understands her business; the best of City reference. Can be seen at 21 West 13th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as first-class cook in a private family; has the best City reference. Can be seen at No. 159 West 27th-st., for two days.

WANTED—FOR A GERMAN SERVANT A situation as nurse or chambermaid. Apply at Mrs. LOWE'S Institute for German Servants, No. 17 Stanton-st., near Chrystie, between Bowery and Chrystie-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as chambermaid and seamstress in a private family; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 164 East 11th-st., near Avenue A.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as first-class cook; has City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 340 7th-av., between 31st and 32d sts.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A situation as first-class waitress or chambermaid in a private family. Best city reference. Call at No. 148 West 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as child's nurse; understands the care of children of any age; is kind and obliging; good City reference. No. 201 West 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A DRESSMAKER, WHO CAN cut, fit and trim perfectly, to go out by the day in families. Call at or address No. 246 East 10th-st., for one week.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Apply at No. 224 Chrystie-st., between Stanton and Houston sts., near the Bowery, first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress; best of City references. Apply at Mrs. SANDERS' Office, No. 45 3d-av., near 10th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook; best reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 208 East 38th-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET NURSE BY a young woman with a good breast of milk and good references. Apply at No. 14 West 38th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD COOK; has good City references. Call at No. 387 2d-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

A LADY IN REDUCED CIRCUMSTANCES, who, in her past life has had much experience in housekeeping, shopping and the general oversight of children, is desirous of finding a home where she can make herself useful in these ways; references exchanged. Address E. C., Box No. 918 Post-office, for two days.

AN INTELLIGENT, STEADY WOMAN desires an engagement as nursery governess or companion to an aged lady; can give first lessons in French and music; a respectable home more an object than salary. Address, for three days, S. N., No. 30 Sussex-st., Jersey City.

A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WOULD like to take in washing at her own residence; best of City references can be given. Call at (new) No. 230 East 29th-st., third floor, back room. Can be seen all the week.

A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES TO take in some family washing; can do all kinds of fluting, or will go out by the day; has the best City reference. Apply at No. 446 26th-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT DRESSmaker, having a sewing-machine, wishes dressmaking or all kinds of family sewing to do at home. Call at or address No. 71 West 17th-st., Room No. 2.

NO. 334 EAST 31ST-ST.—A GOOD OPERator, with her own Wheeler & Wilson machine, who understands the making of fine shirts, ladies' and children's undergarments, and assisting in dressmaking, would go out by the day or week in private families.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a married Scotchman without family; can give the very best references as to character and capability, being acquainted with the business in all its branches. Address GARDENER, care of James Buist, florist, 14th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a thoroughly competent man in the care and management of horses and driving; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 157 Pearl-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS gardener; single; best of reference from his late employers, all merchants of this City. Call or address JOHN, Herald Building, Yonkers, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS USEFUL MAN on a gentleman's place by a very respectable and industrious Englishman of middle age and Protestant principles; understands the care of horses, plain gardening, milking, &c.; willing to do anything that is to be done, and in every respect a handy man; refers to his last employer. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a respectable married man, (a Protestant,) who is competent in every respect to suit a first-class family; can produce undoubted testimonials from his last place, where he has lived for a number of years. Apply to or address for two days, J. G., No. 132 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a Protestant single young man; thoroughly understands his business; no objection to the country; the best of City references from the present employer. Call or address E. K., at Mr. Bridgeman's seed-store, corner 18th-st. and Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as groom or coachman in a private family; can furnish the best of reference for City and country. Call for two days at SILAS C. JUDD & CO.'S, carriage and light wagon makers, No. 1,370 Broadway, between 37th and 38th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST CLASS coachman who thoroughly understands his business; also the training of young horses to either saddle or harness; has the highest reference to offer. Address T. B., at Mr. Trainor's saddlery, No. 744 Broadway, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a thoroughly experienced man in the care and treatment of horses; is a careful driver; is willing and obliging; the best of City references from his last employer, for honesty and sobriety. Address for three days, J. B., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a respectable married man (Protestant) who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses, and has the highest references from his last employer; no objection to City or country. Address W. T., at Mr. Trainor's saddlery, No. 744 Broadway.

WANTED—A HEAD WAITER'S SITUATION by an American Protestant man in a small first-class hotel; would like to go South or West; good reference; wages moderate. Address, for one week, JAS. K., Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT married man as coachman, and his wife as laundress; have good references from their last employers. Call or address Bridgeman's seed-store, No. 876 Broadway, near 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, A SITUATION for his coachman; an American, who is worthy of a good situation; there is no better man in the City; call and you will be satisfied. Call or address Mr. LOWDEN, No. 79 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN IN a private family by a single man who is strictly temperate and thoroughly understands his business; highest recommendations given. Call at or address No. 899 Broadway, near 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a young man who has had long experience in this City; can give the best of City reference from his last place. Call or address W. C., No. 118 West 39th-st., Continental Stable.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a new married man; understands the business in all its branches; has the best of reference from last place; no objection to the country. Address, for two days, P. B., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A single man who understands his business and has the best of City references. Any command left at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., for S. T., will be attended to for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MARRIED man a situation as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; has the best of City reference from his last place. Address M. K., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY an experienced first-class man, (English;) married; no incumbrance; City references. Address, for two days, THOMPSON, Box No. 209 *Times* Office, or at Mr. McNicol's, No. 23 East 12th-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED GARDENer a situation; single man who understands all the branches that belong to gardening; good reference. Call for C. N., at Thorburn's seed-store, No. 15 John-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman and groom; will be found honest, sober, industrious, willing to make himself agreeable and generally useful; the best of City reference for capabilities. Address J. M., Box No. 238 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY MAN, who understands the care and management of horses, and is a careful driver; would make himself generally useful in a respectable family; can milk if required. Address M. H., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young man as coachman and gardener and to do the entire work round a gentleman's house; has the best of references. Address J. B. R., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS man as waiter in a private family; has undoubted City reference as to capability and sobriety. Address WAITER, at McFarland's bookstore, Broadway and 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN to work on a farm; is a good milker; understands the care and treatment of horses and all kinds of stock; is not afraid to work. The best of reference. Address J. B., box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BUTLER OR waiter, with a strictly first-class private family, by a thoroughly experienced man with A No. 1 City reference. Call or address JOHN, No. 59 University-place, grocery, corner 12th st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A SWISS MAN and wife, both speak English; the man as waiter, the woman as first-class cook; with the best reference; would prefer a hotel. Can be seen at No. 106 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as packer in a store, and where he can make himself generally useful as carpenter; has been several years at the trade. Address A. S. SCOTT, Station G, 6th-av., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY an Englishman, who thoroughly understands his business; has very best of City reference; no objection to the country. Address W. B., at R. Campbell's, No. 50 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MAN AND wife; the man will wait on the table or make himself generally useful; the woman is a good cook, washer and ironer, or will do general housework in a gentleman's family. Call at Employment, No. 49 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young man as coachman; thoroughly understands his business and can give references from last employer. Apply at CARPENTER'S Employment House, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE, sober and steady man, with unexceptionable references, a situation as waiter in a private family. Call at No. 64 West 13th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A first-class family; thoroughly experienced; best recommendations. Call or address J. GARTLAND, No. 191½ Greene-st., between Bleecker and Amity sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT man as coachman. Call at his present employer's stable, No. 114 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER A situation in a private family; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 35 East 18th-st., near Broadway, in the shoe-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a young man of long experience in England and this country; best of City references from last and former employers. Address E. B., No. 7 East 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN; has had five years' experience as clerk and manufacturer in a wholesale druggist's. Address H. J. W., Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS DRIVER, PORter or to do work of any kind; good references will be given. Address or inquire for THOMAS BELFORD, care Jewell, Harrison & Co., No. 27 Water-st.

TO MINE OWNERS.—A MINE ENGINEER of long experience in copper, iron and gold mines, and mine machinery, is open to an engagement. Mines examined and reported upon. Address M. E., Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF EXPERIence a situation as book-keeper, entry clerk, copyist or to write; references given. Address W. A., Box No. 1,539 Post-office, New-York City.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE, COMPETENT young woman as seamstress, and to do light chamberwork. Such only, with good City reference, may apply at No. 30 West 11th-st., between Broadway and University-place.

WANTED—A COMPETENT PERSON TO DO general housework. Apply at No. 539 6th-av., between 32d and 33d sts.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT COOK, WITH good City references. Apply at No. 14 East 16th-st., near 5th-av.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL, WITH good City references, to do the general housework of a small family. Apply at No. 6 West 49th-st.

WANTED—GOOD COMPOSITORS, MALE OR female, at No. 24 Church-st.

AGENTS WANTED—MALE OR FEMALE, in all parts of the United States, to sell "ABBOTT'S LIVES OF THE PRESIDENTS," one of the best books for agents ever published in this country. The work is finely illustrated, complete in one volume, ready for subscribers, and sells splendidly.

Address B. B. RUSSELL & CO., Boston, Mass.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

NOTICE.

To be sold at private stable No. 55 East 41st-st., immediately, a superb saddle-horse, kind and clever in harness and just the right size—trotting horse YOUNG DUTCHMAN, half brother to Gen. Butler; can now show 2:30; promises very fast time. Victoria light wagon and two sets of double harness.

GREAT BARGAIN.

A dark bay horse, 7½ years old, stylish under the saddle, good in harness, double or single, and warranted sound and kind, will be sold for $325. Inquire before 12 M. at private stable No. 155 West 32d-st.

FOR SALE—A PERFECT SADDLE HORSE, 14½ hands, without blemish, sound and sure-footed, 7 years old, thoroughly trained for a lady's use, a great beauty, and always a thorough pet; price $200; only parted with for want of use. May be seen and tried at E. KETCHUM'S Brooklyn Riding School, Nos. 192 and 194 Raymond-st.

CLOSE CARRIAGE FOR SALE—A COMfortable family carriage, handsomely lined and in good order. Can be seen at the Club Stables, No. 24 West 13th-st.

FOUR BOX STALLS TO LET—WITH OR without board; carriage room if desired; also, a few more horses can be boarded at the new stable, No. 150 East 27th-st., near Lexington-av.

A PONY FOR SALE—SPLENDID BLACK, six years old, worth $250, price $125; also one pony wagon, several rockaways and buggies; 300 new carriages at CALVIN WITTY'S carriage depot, No. 683 Broadway.

GENTLEMEN DESIRING TO DISPOSE of their horses and carriages, will find ready sale at No. 150 East 27th-st. FREDERICK BELLOWS.

ASTROLOGY.

ASTONISHING.—MRS. NEUHEDEL TELLS past, present and future. No. 295 Mott-st., near Houston. Ladies 50 cents; gentlemen $1.

SHIPPING.

THE NATIONAL LINE.

Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, leaving Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY
FRANCE, Grace.....SATURDAY, Nov. 2
VIRGINIA, Prowse.....SATURDAY, Nov. 9
HELVETIA, Cutting.....SATURDAY, Nov. 16
DENMARK, Thomson.....SATURDAY, Nov. 23
Cabin passage, payable in currency, $100.
Steerage passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $25 in currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.
For further particulars apply at the office of the Company, Nos. 67 and 77 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST Manager.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.

The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 26th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $364 for first class, and $218 to $243 for second class, payable in United States gold coin.
Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.
Arrangements are now completed for issuing through bills of lading. Freight payable here.
For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 58 Wall-st., or to
CHARLES W. WEST, Agent,
No. 23 William-st., New-York.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London direct, $110, $75 and $30 currency.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Nov. 2.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Nov. 16.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGS, from New-York, Nov. 30.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Dec. 14.
The elegant British iron steamship ATALANTA will leave Pier No. 3, North River for London, on SATURDAY, Nov. 2, at 12 M.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
OHIO, NEBRASKA,
with other first-class steamers building. To sail:
MINNESOTA.....WEDNESDAY, Nov. 6
OHIO.....WEDNESDAY, Nov. 20
NEBRASKA.....WEDNESDAY, Nov. 27
From Pier No. 37 East River.
Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $25, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES.
Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for
LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.
COLUMBIA, CARNAHAN, SATURDAY, Nov. 2.
CALEDONIA, MACDONALD, SATURDAY, Nov. 9.
IOWA, HEDDERWICK, SATURDAY, Nov. 16.
From the Company's Pier, No. 20 North River.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:
To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry, cabins, $90 and $75, according to location.
Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $1 0.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $25.
Prepaid certificates from these ports, $35.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents.
To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
VILLE DE PARIS, SURMONT.....SATURDAY, Nov. 2
EUROPE.....LEMAIRE.....SATURDAY, Nov. 16
ST. LAURENT.....BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, Nov. 30
PEREIRE.....DUCHESNE.....SATURDAY, Dec. 14
PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine) payable in gold or equivalent in currency,
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $160; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $165; second cabin, $88.
Baggage checked through to Paris.
Medical attendance free of charge.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving much time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY,
ALEPPO.....Oct. 30
BOLA.....Nov. 6
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin.....$80 Gold.
Steerage.....$5 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 60 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green.
E. CUNARD.

STEAM BETWEEN ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company,

INMAN LINE,
will dispatch one of their steamships between Antwerp and New-York every four weeks.
Sailing from New-York:
CITY OF CORK.....WEDNESDAY, Nov. 20
From Pier No. 45 North River.
Sailing from Antwerp.
CITY OF CORK.....Oct. 28
RATES OF PASSAGE:
FROM NEW-YORK. FROM ANTWERP.
First cabin.....$100 First cabin.....$80
Steerage.....40 Steerage.....40
Payable in currency. Payable in gold.
For further information, apply at the Company's office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, to Havre, calling at Falmouth, carrying the United States mails from Pier No. 46 North River, on the following days, at noon:
ARAGO.....H. A. Gadsden.....Saturday, Nov. 23
FULTON.....C. H. Townsend.....Saturday, Dec. 21
ARAGO.....H. A. Gadsden.....Saturday, Jan. 18
and every twenty-eight days thereafter.
PRICES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD.
FIRST-CLASS.....$120
SECOND-CLASS.....70
Through tickets to London $5 extra.
A experienced surgeon on board.
The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For further information apply to
JOSEPH J. COMSTOCK, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAS. A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
LHERBETTE, KANE & CO., Paris.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR:

AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 30.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 6.
RUSSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 13.
JAVA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 20.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 27.
CUBA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 4.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$150
Second Cabin Passage.....80
FROM NEW-YORK TO PARIS.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$165
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$126
Second Cabin Passage.....70
Payable in Gold.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:
Nov. 1—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. LAPIDUS.
Nov. 11—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. PARKER.
Nov. 21—RISING STAR, Capt. CONNER, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. CAVERLY.
150 pounds baggage allowed free to each adult passenger. Medicines and attendance free.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports, 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th of each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.
FOR JAPAN AND CHINA.
Steamer of Nov. 11 connects closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, from San Francisco, Dec. 4; at Yokohama with steamers NEW YORK, for Hong Kong, and COSTA RICA, for Nagasaki and Shanghae.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. F. R. BABY, Agent.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA. ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. CHANGE OF HOUR OF SAILING.

Commencing in November, the steamers of the above line will leave Pier No. 4 North River on THURSDAY, at 12 o'clock noon, instead of 3 P. M., as heretofore.
EAGLE, GREENE, Oct. 31, 3 P. M.
MORRO CASTLE, ADAMS, Nov. 7, 12 Noon.
COLUMBIA, CLINTON, Nov. 14, 12 M.
No freight received on day of sailing.
GEO. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LEMESURIER, will sail for the above ports from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, at noon on SATURDAY, Oct. 5. SATURDAY, Nov. 2
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....50
Payable in gold.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA. CHANGE OF TIME.

REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE AND FREIGHT.
The fast and elegant steamship
SAN FRANCISCO,
Capt. ELISHA HOWES,
will be dispatched by the North American Steamship Company on FRIDAY, Nov. 1, at noon, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting on the Pacific Coast with the favorite steamer
MOSES TAYLOR, Capt. BLETHEN.
The accommodations on these steamers are unsurpassed by those of any steamers afloat.
To follow, the magnificent SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Nov. 15.
For passage or freight apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent,
No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st., New-York.
WM. H. WEBB, President,
No. 54 Exchange-place.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer ARIZONA will sail on FRIDAY, Nov. 1, at 12 o'clock noon. Freight received from Monday, 28th, A. M., until Thursday at 3 P. M.
For rates, &c., inquire at freight office on Company's Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FROM PIER 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st.
Steamers ALBEMARLE, SARATOGA, HATTERAS, NIAGARA and VIRGINIA.
Leaving every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.
Through bills of lading to all points on the Seaboard and Roanoke, Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Petersburgh Railroads and their connections.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.
For freight or passage apply on the pier, or to
N. L. MCCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

REGULAR LINE.

FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRTOT.
The splendid steamship
TYBEE, D. CAULKINS, Commander,
is now receiving freight at Pier 14 North River, and will sail with dispatch.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
29 Broadway.
Goods forwarded to Indianola and Lavecca without charge, and also to the interior by railroad without charge for drayage in Galveston.

REGULAR LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

EVERY SATURDAY.
Freights by this line always low.
FIRST CABIN PASSAGE $15
Through bills of lading given to all points on the South Carolina, Northeastern and connecting railroads, and special attention given to forwarding, free of commission.
The fast and reliable steamship MATANZAS, J. RYDER, Commander, is now receiving freight, and will sail on SATURDAY, Nov. 2, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 E. R., foot of Wall-st.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The fast and popular steamship SARAGOSSA will sail on the following Saturday.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.—EVERY THURSDAY.—THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S steamships

E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, THURSDAY, Oct. 31,
MONEKA, Capt. SHACKFORD, THURSDAY, Nov. 7,
from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
For freight or passage apply to
WHEELER & LINNARD, Agents,
No. 13 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

EVERY THURSDAY.
FREIGHT AT HALF TARIFF RATES.
The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's side-wheel steamships
GEN. BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, Oct. 31.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails THURSDAY, Nov. 7.
From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad to points in the interior of Florida and by Florida steamers to all points on the coast.
For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 68 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.
EVERY SATURDAY—Freight at the reduced rates.
Steamship MONTGOMERY, Capt. LYON. Nov. 2.
Steamship HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, Nov. 9,
At 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
All goods destined for the interior, shipped by this Line, consigned to the Central Railroad and Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, or to Octavus Cohen & Co., Agents in Savannah, will be forwarded to place of destination at a total cost not to exceed that now charged by the combination lines.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:

MARIPOSA, on SATURDAY, Nov. 2.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT—THE CROMWELL LINE.—Steamers of this line will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., at 3 o'clock P. M. as follows:

CORTES, SAUNDERS, NOV. 2.
GEO. CROMWELL, WEDNESDAY, Nov. 6.
GEO. WASHINGTON, SATURDAY, Nov. 9.
For passage or freight, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passpor Agent, 262 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

LONG ISLAND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT, ORIENT POINT, AND NEW SUFFOLK.

The new and beautiful steamer, RIVER QUEEN, Capt. G. O. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 26 (Peck-slip) East River, New-York, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., for the above places, connecting by stages with East Hampton, Bridgehampton, Amagansett, Southold and Riverhead. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 P. M., making the entire circuit of Peconic Bay by daylight.

FOR PORT JEFFERSON AND STONY BROOK.
Steamer SUNBEAM, Capt. E. A. HILDRETH, leaves Pier No. 26, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., for the above places, connecting by stages with East Hampton, Bridgehampton, Sag Harbor, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 P. M., making the entire circuit of Peconic Bay by daylight.

FOR MYSTIC, CONN.
The elegant steamer ARTISAN, Capt. W. H. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 26, (Peck-slip,) East River, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., connecting with trains. J. S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 156 South-st.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.

The favorite steamboat META will leave pier foot of Barclay-st., short pier, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, Oct. 10, 2 P. M.	Friday, Oct. 11, 12 M.
Saturday, Oct. 12, 2 P. M.	Monday, Oct. 14, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, Oct. 15, 3 P. M.	Wednesday, Oct. 16, 7 A. M.
Thursday, Oct. 17, 3 P. M.	Friday, Oct. 18, 10½ A. M.
Saturday, Oct. 19, 11 A. M.	Monday, Oct. 21, 8½ A. M.
Tuesday, Oct. 22, 1 P. M.	Wednesday, Oct. 23, 12 M.
Thursday, Oct. 24, 1 P. M.	Friday, Oct. 25, 7 A. M.
Saturday, Oct. 26, 2 P. M.	Monday, Oct. 28, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, Oct. 29, 2 P. M.	Wednesday, Oct. 30, 9 A. M.
Thursday, Oct. 31, 9½ A. M.	

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The strong and commodious steamboat SEA BIRD, Capt. H. S. PARKER, will leave foot of Chambers-st. Reduced to 25 cents.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, Oct. 26, 2:30 P. M.	Saturday, Oct. 26, 7 A. M.
Monday, Oct. 28, 3 P. M.	Monday, Oct. 28, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, Oct. 29, 3 P. M.	Tuesday, Oct. 29, 7 A. M.
Thursday, Oct. 31, 7 A. M.	Wednesday, Oct. 30, 8 A. M.
	Thursday, Oct. 31, 10:30 A. M.

CHANGE OF HOUR.

The New-Haven Trans. Co.'s steamers will leave pier 26 E. R., daily, on and after Monday, Nov. 4, at 4 P. M., instead of 6 as heretofore. Saturday night at 12, as usual.

LLOYD'S DOCK, (HUNTINGTON) OYSTER BAY, (EAST NORWICH,) AND UNION DOCK, (SEA CLIFF.)—On and after MONDAY, Sept. 30, the steamer D. R. MARTIN, Capt. SAMUEL R. DEBRILL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) at 3:30 P. M., and foot of 37th-st., East River, at 3:40 P. M., daily, for the abovenamed places.

FALL ARRANGEMENT.—FOR WHITESTONE, Bayles' Dock, Great Neck, Sand's Point, GLEN COVE, Mott's Dock, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after Wednesday, Sept. 25, the elegant new steamboat ARROWSMITH, CHAS. POST, Master, will leave Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 3:30 P. M. for above-named places.

THE DAY LINE OF STEAMERS—D. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW—will discontinue their trips between New-York and Albany, for season of 1867, after their up passage Oct. 30, and down passage Oct. 31.

NORTHPORT AND WILLETT'S POINT. —ORANGE OF TIME.—The steamer MATTANO, Capt. BUNCH, will leave Pier No. 34, foot Rivington, (Catharine-st.,) TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 1 P. M., for the above-named places.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—THE steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River at 3 o'clock daily, and foot 34th-st. at 3:10 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE

FOR
BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE,
VIA BRISTOL, R. I.,
FROM PIER NO. 40 NORTH RIVER.

The magnificent steamers BRISTOL, Capt. BRAYTON, and PROVIDENCE, Capt. SIMMONS, at 4 P. M. daily.
Only one hour and thirty minutes by rail from Bristol to Boston. Arriving in Boston in ample time to connect with Northern and Eastern trains.
These steamers are the largest, staunchest and most elegant ever placed upon the American waters. In the number and size of their state-rooms, and extent and splendor of their accommodations, they are unrivaled.
Tickets sold and staterooms secured at the office, on Pier No. 40 North River, near foot of Canal-st. Also, tickets sold and baggage checked through at the office of Westcott's Express Company, No. 1 Park-place, Nos. 766 and 946 Broadway; Harlem Railroad Depot, 26th-st. and 4th-av.; Hudson River Railroad Depot, 30th-st. and 9th-av., New-York; No. 220 Washington-st., Brooklyn.
By purchasing tickets at any of these offices, baggage can be checked from residence to destination.
H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.
GEO. W. TIBBS, Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 5:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with the railroad.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD. FALL ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.

Leave James-slip:
7:20 A. M., mail train for Greenport and all way stations.
10 A. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and all way stations.
3:30 P. M., Express train for River Head and for Greenport, Saturday's only.
4 P. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and all way stations.
5:20 P. M., Farmingdale, Glen Cove, and all way stations, and for North Islip Saturday's only. To take effect Oct. 5.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point at 9:30 A. M.; arrives at Hunter's Point at 4:58 P. M.
To take effect Oct. 5.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

3 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
4 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and all stations west of Turner's, to Port Jervis, Newburgh and Warwick.
8 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South. By this train sleeping-coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 3:30, 6:30 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.
SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 5 P. M. for Paterson; 7 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. BIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, April 29, 1867 trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
10:20 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
12 M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West.
3:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Montreal without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection at Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. This train will run on Sundays.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie an intermediate station, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 7 P. M.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:35 A. M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:15 and 8:25 A. M. at 1:15, 4:24, 5:22, and 6:42 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:30 P. M. The 5:25 A. M., 4:22 and 6:42 P. M. run through to Monsey. T. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—THE EXTRA-SIZE brown-stone house No. 23 East 22d-st.; house 34½ feet wide, elegantly furnished and replete with modern conveniences; will be rented to strictly private family only. For further information and permits apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—IN A PRIVATE HOUSE IN EAST 58th-st., overlooking the East River, a sitting-room and bedroom on second floor, furnished, to two young gentlemen without board; all modern improvements. Terms $6 per week for one or both; beautiful and healthy location. Address THOMAS, Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

TO LET.—A HOUSE IN THE COUNTRY NEAR Sing Sing, furnished or unfurnished, for six months. The house contains nine rooms, and is one mile from the station on R. R. It will be let very low to a good tenant or the most part of rent taken out in board. Inquire at No. 276 West 11th-st.

TO LET AT WESTCHESTER.—THE COUNTRY residence of the late Capt. W. A. Spencer, situated about a mile from Williamsbridge, on the Boston Post-road, consisting of a large and commodious dwelling, garden's lodge and stable; the garden is large and tastefully laid out. Apply at No. 53 Walker-st.

TO LET—OPPOSITE EARLE'S HOTEL, THAT favorite resort of merchants in Canal-st., near Broadway, one large two-fronted store through to Walker-st.; also a large store room, through to Walker-st.; offices and lofts on Canal, Elm and Walker sts., newly finished. Apply at No. 243 Canal-st.

TO LET—TO A PRIVATE FAMILY, THE NEW four-story brown-stone house, No. 668 Lexington-av., having all the modern improvements and in complete order. Can be seen from 10 to 4. For terms, apply to R. HLANCO, No. 13 South William-st.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, THE BASEment and second floor of the new and substantial brick building Nos. 112 and 114 Wooster-st., 50x100 feet; well-lighted; suitable for any manufacturing business. Apply to BRUNER & MOORE, Nos. 75 and 77 King-st.

STEAM POWER NEAR BROADWAY.—Fine rooms, with superior light; basement 50x100 feet; first floor same size. Steam boat and hoistway and any amount of power. Apply on the premises, Nos. 53 and 55 Prince-st.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR, NEWLY FURnished, adapted for two or four gentlemen; within five minutes' walk of Broadway. Apply No. 227 9th-st. Family private.

TO LET—AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED house, 47 Lafayette-place, to a private family only; possession immediately. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—IN A PRIVATE HOUSE, A ROOM and closet on first floor to one or two gentlemen, without board; gas and fire if required. Apply at No. 133 East 42d-st.

FIFTH-AV., NEAR BREVOORT HOUSE. —Handsomely-furnished parlor and bedroom; also, single rooms, all without meals. Address Box No. 3,231 Post-office, with real name.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE AT FLUSHing, one hour from City; very desirable and very cheap. Apply to TYLER, WRENN & CO., No. 18 Wall-st., New-York.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, extra width, with furniture; situated in East 40th-st., near 5th-av. For particulars and permits apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—LARGE MARBLE STORE NOS. 87 and 89 Leonard-st., next Broadway; a first-class store; possession given February, 1868. Apply to the owners, J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

TO LET—HOUSE AND STABLE ON 11TH-AV., corner of 141st-st., with all the modern improvements. Apply to G. W. FANNING, 45 Rivington-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE IN 2D AV., NEAR 18th-st., to let to private family only; in fine order. VAN ZANDT BROS., No. 56 Wall-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—NO. 87 1ST-place, Brooklyn; all improvements; rent low. Inquire at No. 5½ Pine-st., Room 1, from 12 to 3 o'clock.

A FURNISHED ROOM ON SECOND floor to let, to a gentleman only, without board; gas, bath, &c. Apply at No. 126 East 23d-st.

OFFICE FOR RENT—NO. 117 BROADWAY, Room No. 13, or part of same, furnished.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT—FOR TWO OR THREE years, a completely furnished house, high stoop, three or four stories, with all modern improvements between 3d and 7th ave.; or would lease the house and purchase the furniture. Address C. B. ELLIMAN, No. 34½ Pine-st.

WANTED—FURNISHED APARTMENTS, BElow 23th-st., a suite of rooms on or near the avenue, in a strictly genteel and private family, for gentleman, wife and one servant; no boarding-house keepers need apply. Address A. SARGENT, New-York Club.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WISH A WELL-furnished house till may next; best references and security. Address WINTER, Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

MACHINERY.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES.

Combining the maximum of efficiency, durability and economy with the minimum of weight and price. They are widely and favorably known, more than 600 being in use. All warranted satisfactory, or no sale. Descriptive circulars sent on application. Address
J. C. HOADLEY & CO.,
Lawrence, Mass.

FOR SALE—AN EXCELLENT ENGINE AND boiler. Can be seen running daily at No. 128 Church-st. YOUNGS & COBLEY.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

PARKER, YOUNGS & CO., NO. 5½ PINE-ST.,

Offer the following furnished houses for the Winter, in
West 34th-st., at $450. 45th-av., at $1 000.
West 38th-st., at $400. East 17th-st., at $500.
West 34th-st., at $300. West 23d-st., at $500.
And others in pleasant locations.

UNION SQUARE.

For sale near Union-square, a large and valuable piece of property with early possession. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FIFTH-AV., BETWEEN 43D AND 44TH sts.—For sale—Two spacious four-story houses; one 26x84, lot 125 feet deep, and one 26x76, lot 125 feet deep, with or without stables. These houses, in all respects, are equal to any heretofore built in this City.
For permits and terms apply to
J. H. SHERWOOD, No. 470 5th-av., from 8 to 11 A. M., or 2 to 4 P. M.,
Or to
WM. H. LEE, No. 314 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ON A CROSS STREET, NEAR 8TH-av., below 24th-st., an elegant house, on a full lot, decorated in the most costly manner about one year ago, and replete with every modern convenience; richly and expensively furnished. This is a rare chance to purchase a sightly first-class house at a reduced price, and obtain immediate possession. Apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE DESIRABLE PROPERTY Nos. 62, 64 and 66 Cannon-st., 100 feet by 100 feet, between Delancey and Rivington; four two-story attic and basement brick dwellings in front, and substantial three-story factory and other brick buildings, suitable for any kind of manufacturing purposes, on rear of lots. Inquire of R. M. PATRICK, No. 49 Murray-st., corner of College-place.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWNstone front House and Lot at the corner of Rutherford-place and 17th-st. House in perfect order. Location delightful, being opposite Stuyvesant-square, and a few doors from Dr. Tyng's Church. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO REAL ESTATE OWNERS.—PROPerty for sale or to let, if placed on our books exclusively, will be extensively advertised. Our large acquaintance with capitalists gives us excellent facilities for selling property.
STARR & FELTON, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWNstone house No. 9 Gramercy Park, 26 feet 8 inches in front; in good order; private key to park. For particulars and permits apply to
ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT HOUSE, WITH drawing-room and butler's pantry extension, No. 283 Madison-av. Can be seen by application to the owner, on the premises, and at the office of E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

THORNTON M. RODMAN REAL ESTATE AGENT, No. 803 Broadway, corner 11th-st.—Careful attention given to the renting, selling and purchasing of real estate; rents promptly collected; taxes paid; repairs attended to, and entire charge taken of real estate.

FOR SALE—A SUPERIOR DRAB-STONE front house in 7th-av., near 23d-st.; can be had at a bargain if taken at once.
STARR & FELTON, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE HOUSE and lot No. 72 8th-av., corner 13th-st.; lot 50x100; a desirable location for business purposes. Apply to
ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE HOUSE ON WEST 22D-ST., 19 ft6x100; location and neighborhood unsurpassed. Will be sold reasonable.
MYERS & TUCKER, No. 9 Nassau-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, THREE-STORY, basement and sub-cellar brown-stone house; all modern improvements; first-class in every respect; extra lot adjoining it required; in the Thirteenth Ward, south of Greenwood Cemetery. Apply to E. H. SUMNER, Real Estate Broker, No. 124 Broadway, late of South 7th-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

FOR SALE—IN WILLIAMSBURG

AFFAIRS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

The Peculiar Religious Tendencies and Opinions Prevalent in New-England—Burgess and Channing—Political.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Sunday, Oct. 27, 1867.

A commemorative discourse on the late Bishop BURGESS, of Maine, was delivered by Bishop ARTHUR CLEVELAND COXE, of Western New-York, at the Church of the Advent in this city, this evening. The distinguished divine, in referring to a specialty in the life of Bishop BURGESS, took occasion, in a number of passages in his eloquent address, to refer in an applicable manner to the peculiar religious tendencies and opinions prevalent in New-England. After referring to the eminent character, scholarship and other high qualities of the late Bishop, Bishop COXE said that Mr. BURGESS devoted himself, with all the fervor of filial love, to a practical revolution of the religious problems presented in the condition of his own New-England. He was a New-Englander in every pulse of his heart as well as in every fibre of his flesh; warmly could he speak of the Pilgrim Fathers; earnestly could he even defend the sterner features of their virtue. Nor was it in a narrow spirit that he delighted to dwell upon the simple beauty of the social institutions of New-England in by-gone days; upon the elevated character of her educated classes; upon her intelligence, her enterprise, her public spirit, her untiring activity, and her liberal use of wealth. It was only when he came to her religious condition that the tone of his eulogy was changed. Even in this great matter BURGESS would claim much for her; he was even ingenious in framing apologies for her spiritual decline; but, with a heart overflowing with tenderness, he lamented the confessions of her faith and longed to see her restored to communion with the great heart of Christendom. This he justly felt as easily accomplished by reverting to the great principles of the earlier Puritans themselves, and by claiming, with them, their maternal place in the historic church of the "Anglo-Saxon race," as it now exists in America.

In his sketch of the decay of old Calvinism, Bishop BURGESS showed what results have followed the attempt of the early settlers to found a religion without creeds and without a historical ministry; and in his sketch of the origin of the New-England ministry showed that the primitive pastors of New-England were ordained proselytes of the Church of England, owing their best characteristics to their nurture in her pale, and enabled, by what she had done for them, to do what they did for America. The speaker said that he was not afraid to meet the enemies of the Church in the gate; and yet, as in some sense one of her children, he was deeply sensible of her faults. He felt them and feared them. He saw her rapid degeneracy in religion, and he dreaded the consequences, for himself and for the nation, of her tremendous energies, her mental forces, and her physical activity, when he saw them all working toward social disintegration, and to a state of things in which there can be no practical appeal to conscience and to the fear of God. The time is at hand, said the speaker, when the pious intellect of New-England can no longer affect to sneer at those grand principles to which its forefathers turned a deaf ear when they were expounded by the immortal HOOKER in tongues of prophetic warning and of lamentation worthy of Jeremiah. How wonderfully has the religious history of New-England verified and glorified those laws of ecclesiastical polity.

The speaker, continuing in this strain, said he wished Andover, and Harvard and New-Haven might hear him, for the time is near at hand when those old books must be studied anew, and when their undying argument would reassert its power. Even now those principles are moving the nations; they are creating reforms in the East and the West.

Bishop COXE then alluded to Dr. CHANNING tenderly, yet in strangest contrast. His splendid failure was due to the very natural mistake he had in breaking away from old Calvinism without first patiently studying its historical struggles in the Church of England. CHANNING felt intensely the dissocial element which old Puritanism had bequeathed to his native State; he saw in its civilization something unlovely, and he felt that its repulsive orthodoxy was at the root of that which he so ardently longed to reform. The life of CHANNING points to nothing definite. He has not left even a school in New England that insists on his form of thought and opinion, but he has unconsciously aggravated the essential evil to which the religious confessions of New-England, and all that is unlovely in its social state may be reasonably traced.

That evil is the pure individualism which its founders ventured to substitute for organic unity and the visible communion of saints. As sons of the old Puritan stock of New-England, who in early life discovered the *effete* condition of its orthodoxy, and who struggled out of it, in widely different directions, the speaker found in the lives and characters of BURGESS and CHANNING much that is worthy of being contrasted for the purpose of eliminating this subject and showing the errors into which New-England has fallen in religious matters. The negations of CHANNING, if accepted by others, must more and more demoralize and disintegrate the religion of the land.

Bishop COXE'S discourse was listened to by an immense congregation; and it is probable that the views expressed concerning the religious tendencies and opinions prevalent in New-England will be provocative of comment in both the religious and secular Press.

POLITICAL.

The friends of Gov. BULLOCK and Prohibition, notwithstanding the boasts of the Democrats and P. L. L., are confident of success at the coming election. But it is useless to deny the fact that political matters are in a decidedly confused state. A great change has occurred within the past two weeks, and the Conservative element is growing strong, especially in the eastern part of the State. Some Republicans have been heard to remark that if the election were to take place this week ADAMS would be elected Governor, but the Legislature would be Prohibition by a small majority. The opinion I imagine is based upon a canvass said to have been completed on Friday last by the Democrats and P. L. L., showing that up to the present time they have nearly ten thousand majority in the State. I have no faith in these figures. On the other hand, the Republican State Central Committee report that the complete success of the party is certain, and that the only question is one of majority. VIGIL.

The Scollop and Oyster Fishery in Cowesett Bay.

From the East Greenwich (R. I.) Pendulum.

Only a few years ago Cowesett Bay, extending from Greenwich harbor to Warwick Neck, where its waters mingle with the Naragansett, contained but few scollops or oysters. Clams and quahaugs were from time immemorial abundant along its shores, especially previous to the time that clam-bakes became one of the "institutions" of the State. Some six years ago it was found by a few fishermen that large quantities of scollops had planted themselves upon the sand bars and grassy flats in the bay, and that they were approaching a size suitable for the table. The next year they were taken in small quantities and disposed of to the villagers and persons round town. Subsequently the scollop fishery was carried on quite extensively, employing, perhaps, fifty boats and nearly a hundred men from September to May. Hundreds of bushels were caught daily, "cut out" and sent to order from all points of the compass to market. Many thousand gallons of these delicious shell-fish were disposed of last year to retailers in Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Connecticut and New-York, at prices that well paid the fishermen for marketing them. These fish were first caught in nets, a slow process; afterward a dredge was invented by which a bushel or more were taken at a time. In this last manner nearly the whole bottom of Cowesett Bay was "dredged" over and over again, for it was not long after the dredge passed over the mud and sand that the bottom was covered again by these little moving bodies, and thus a boat might dredge over the same spot every day in the month with considerable success. Three years ago, it was observed that many of the scollops had attached to their shells very small oysters—some of the former were nearly coated over with the latter. A year passed on and it was observable that the oysters increased in size and quantity, while with the scollops it was the reverse. It was also observable that the oysters were not only fastening themselves to the scollops, but that they were also clinging to stones and sticks and even to themselves, thus forming clusters, and nearly large enough for use. Thus the change has gone on, and now we have acres of these oysters of good size and of fine flavor as any perhaps in the world. They can be caught at low water all along our shores, even above the wharves in the harbor, in great abundance. Thousands of bushels have been taken since the 15th of last month. Such are the prospects of the fishery that the State Commissioner of shell-fish has already sold twenty-six acres of these oyster beds at prices varying from $10 to $30 an acre, with the probability of further sales soon. These acres are leased by our fishermen, and yet there is a full supply for the scores taking them from our waters daily.

Questions are often asked, whence came these oysters in such abundance? The answers are various and discordant. We will not attempt to settle a point that the fishermen themselves do not agree upon—we must be contented to give the facts. We know a large income is gathered from our waters, where only a few years ago the sharks and pig-fish had things in their own way. The scollops have had to retreat from the bay to a great extent, to make room for their harder shelled brethren, and are now found in large quantities on the border of Narragansett Bay. A new bed of fifty acres, lying between Warwick Neck, the Middle ground and the Spindle, in the shape of a triangle, has just been discovered where the scollops are large and plenty, and where every pleasant day a score of boats may be seen coining the greenbacks.

NOMINATIONS.—The name of the Republican candidate in the Second Senatorial District is WILLIAM W. GOODRICH, and in the Third District GEORGE P. WILEY. The Republican candidate for the Assembly in the Fifth District of Kings County is FREDERICK T. PARSON. They were erroneously given as William C. Goodrich George Willey and Frederick T. Parsons.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Republican Meeting at Harlem—Speeches by Hon. Horace Greeley, Major James Haggerty, Freeman J. Fithian and Others.

Last evening the Radical Union Republicans of Harlem held a ratification meeting at the hall corner of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street and Third-avenue. The audience, which was large, included a fair number of ladies, and much enthusiasm was manifested in the proceedings. The meeting was presided over by Hon. EDWARD KETCHUM.

Mr. KETCHUM, on taking the chair, spoke of the efforts made by the Press in behalf of the Republican cause, and the men who took a prominent part in sustaining and promulgating the views of the party. A long list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries, and a series of resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting were next read, after which, Hon. HORACE GREELEY was presented as the first speaker.

Mr. GREELEY said we had nearly passed through one of those great epochs in history which form prominent events. He proposed to view briefly the events of the past seven years and see who had been right during that time and who were right now. At the time of Mr. LINCOLN'S election it was said by the oponents of the Republican party that war would follow Republican success, and they threatened to break up the Government. The speaker always met their argument with defiance. Instantly that Mr. Lincoln was elected, the Democrats demanded of the Republicans that they should help extend slave territory instead of contracting it. Right in Harlem the Democrats denounced the Republicans for treason, instead of the men who were working in the interest of the rebellion. From beginning to end the party went on in that spirit. Gov. SEYMOUR even declared that the Secession Constitution was better than the Federal Constitution. At the time the rebel movements were being inaugurated in the South, not a Democratic Governor lent his aid to check the movement, and some of them even insulted the President when he asked the several States to furnish their quota of men to defend the Capital. This rebellion was a Democratic rebellion. When the Chief of the New-York Police stopped the shipping of a lot of cannon to the South, FERNANDO WOOD, the Mayor, apologized to the Governor of Georgia and said to him he had no control over the Police, or he would have a different state of affairs. Mr. GREELEY then alluded to the riots in New-York, and characterized the mob as a part of the rebellion. It was a plan gotten up by the Democrats to aid the traitors at the South. In speaking of the faithfulness of the negroes of the South to Union principles, he said that during the war not a single Union soldier attempting to flee from the rebel lines or prison-pens, ever asked a colored person for succor that it was not promptly given. The negroes were always on the side of the Union, and when the negroes were called into the military service, the Democrats again set up a terrible howl. First they opposed the conscription of white men, and then of colored men. The Southern people have frequently confessed that the hardest blow they received was when ABRAHAM LINCOLN was reëlected President. But the rebellion went down, Slavery was abolished, LINCOLN assassinated, and JOHNSON made President. The speaker then touched upon the reconstruction acts of Congress. The South rejected and spurned the Constitutional Amendment. Congress took the ground that the negroes of the South should be considered either as horses or men; if the former, they should be counted as such, and if the latter they should be allowed to vote. The Democrats want to crush out all the negroes of the South, and restore the Government to the hands of the rebels. The Democrats wanted to place the country where it was before the war. We were in debt $2,500,000,000, and the Democrats were responsible for it all. Mr. GREELEY beseeched his hearers to make this country a land of liberty. We could not reconstruct the old system, and must stand by the new order of things. [Great applause.]

The next speaker was Major JAS. HAGGERTY, candidate for the office of County Clerk. He said that when the announcement was made to him that he was a candidate for the County Clerkship, he was astonished; but on looking at the vote of the men who had placed him in that position, he was convinced of their good faith, and felt sure that the issue would result in his favor. One of the objects of the Republican Party should be to educate the masses to Republican principles. They should go to Castle Garden and meet the emigrants when they landed. The Democrats not only did that, but they went to Europe and made converts to their party, before the emigrants stepped on board a ship, and their democracy was all concentrated in hating the negro. FERNANDO WOOD and a dozen other Democratic leaders in the City had much to answer for, for misleading the Irish who came to the country. With reference to the office of County Clerk, the speaker said were he elected he would see to it that there were no Copperheads about him. He did not believe the Republicans intended to sell out his nomination, as some persons had intimated, for it was not a characteristic of the party to abandon its friends.

Mr. FREEMAN J. FITHIAN then addressed the meeting. He reviewed the past policy of the Democratic party, and took the ground that at the present time they were without any principles whatever. The whole of HORATIO SEYMOUR'S recent speeches were simply denunciations of the Republican Party and their principles. With such stuff as that Mr. SEYMOUR had the audacity to insult the American people. It was the Democratic Party that had unsettled the whole settled policy of the country, as laid out by the framers of the Constitution. Now, the Republicans proposed to take a hand in this business of settlement, and the Democrats would not be consulted in the matter.

Mr. CHARLES S. SPENCER was the next speaker. He said the Democratic Party were felicitating themselves on what they chose to call their gains in the late elections; but when the result of the elections was examined, the Democratic gains appeared beautifully less. In speaking of JOHN BROWN, he said that he hoped the day would come when a monument would be erected on the very spot where fell the honored martyr for freedom.

Mr. SPENCER was followed by Mr. BERRYMAN and others, after which the meeting adjourned.

Eighteenth Assembly District—Union Republican Meeting.

The Union Republicans of the Eighteenth Assembly District met last evening, at No. 179 Lexington-avenue, to ratify the nominations lately made in this district. The chair was occupied by Mr. ESTBROOK. Resolutions ratifying the nominations of Mr. CHRISTOPHER PULLMAN for Senator, and that of Mr. SAMUEL S. URMY for Member of Assembly, were carried unanimously. Mr. PULLMAN, who was warmly received, delivered an energetic address exponent of the doctrines of the party, of his detestation of prevailing corruption, and of his earnest purpose to do his best, if elected, in conjunction with the members of his party with like motives, to institute a new order of things.

The meeting was addressed by Col. SHAFTER, of Illinois, and other well-known speakers.

Additional Nominations.

The Fifth Senatorial Mozart Convention, on Saturday night, after a protracted meeting, at a late hour, nominated MICHAEL NORTON.

At a meeting of the Seventh Assembly District Convention of the Conservative Republican Association, held at headquarters, No. 636 Broadway, last evening, ERASTUS C. BENEDICT was unanimously nominated for member of Assembly.

The Union Republican Assembly Convention for the Ninth District met last evening, at the residence of Mr. JAMES W. BOOTH, No. 78 Bedford-street, and unanimously nominated Mr. ED. F. BROWN.

JAS. MCKEEVER has been nominated for member of Assembly by the Tammany Democrats in the Fourteenth District.

Union League Council No. 17.

A public meeting was held last evening under the auspices of the Union League Council No. 17, at the Demilt Dispensary, corner of Twenty-third-street and Second-avenue. In the absence of President MANIERRE, the Vice-President, Mr. JESSE FONDA, presided. The speakers of the occasion were Messrs. F. J. FITHIAN, D. P. TYLER, of Connecticut, and M. M. VAIL. Some excellent music was furnished by Anderson's Glee Club. The audience was very numerous, and the enthusiasm at times unbounded.

The Independent Brooklyn Democracy.

A meeting of the Independent Democrats was held last night at Montague Hall. Speeches were made by Messrs. DICKINSON, DAVIS, TALMADGE, WARING, HARTEAU, WILLEY and MOFFIT. An address to the Democracy was read, setting forth the grievances of this faction, and adopted with a loud and unanimous vote. It was stated that from this time until election meetings would be held every evening.

Union Republican Meeting.

A meeting of Republicans was held at Oriental Hall, in Clinton-street, last evening. An address was delivered by Dr. SNODGRASS, who took strong ground in favor of the Excise Law, which he thought should not be considered as a side issue. It was a most important question—the restriction of the sale of intoxicating drinks—and one which the Republican Party could not afford to set aside. He had no idea of being sent to keep company with the rum-drinking Democrats.

Mr. NATHANIEL APPLETON then spoke at considerable length on the political questions of the day, and the course pursued by President JOHNSON in opposition to that of Congress. Free schools and universal suffrage were, he thought, the principal requirements of the South at present.

Excise Cases to be Tried To-Day.

The following is the calendar of Excise cases to be tried to-day:

John B. Eller, No. 519 Tenth-avenue; Francis Lauzell, New Lots; Carl Waller, No. 71 Suffolk-street; Michael Fay, No. 729 Second-avenue; John Hartman, No. 206 Hester-street; James Dougherty, No. 190 Mott-street; Chas. Brehawill, No. 455 West Fifty-fourth-street; Hugh M. Clark, No. 34 Bridge-street, Brooklyn; Thomas Mooney, Classon-avenue, Brooklyn; Patrick Bodkin, No. 100 Mott-street; Francis Bourke, No. 431 First-avenue; Wm. McNalton, No. 124 Greenwich avenue; Thos. Churchill, No. 68 Oliver-street; George Dooling, No. 92 Greene-street; Wm. Walsh, No. 304 Mott-street; Peter S. Obest, No. 131 West Twenty-seventh-street; Chas. J. Terry, No. 185 Spring-street; L. Hellstein, No. 102 Prince-street; H. Schwab, No. 14 Suffolk-street; Joseph Morrell, No. 244 Sixth-avenue; Cornelius Colfae, No. 13 Carroll-street, Brooklyn; Daniel Cornell, No. 370 Canal-street; John Tessalmayer, No. 60 Fifth-avenue, between One Hundred and Ninth and One Hundred and Tenth streets; Andrew Craig, No. 5 Laight-street; Hubert Mason, No. 379 Fourth-av.; Jno. Zuimer, Mercer-street; John J. Jacobs, Bushwick and Metropolitan avenues, Brooklyn; John E. Blaucau & Co., No. 639 Bowery; Herman Wintzer, No. 168 Mulberry-street; Philip Warsing, No. 864½ Second-avenue; Jas. F. Martin, No. 122 Henry-street; Casper Lux, No. 207 Spring-street; Denis Kuman, No. 57 Greenwich-street; William Hall, No. 220 West Sixteenth-street.

The Boiler Explosion at Union Hill, N. J.—Coroner's Inquest.

The inquest on the body of CHAS. KAUICHEER, who was killed by the explosion of a boiler in the large building known as Kath's Piano Factory, was commenced by Coroner WHITE last evening, at Justice REINHART'S office at Union Hill, N. J.

Frederick Kath, being sworn, testified as follows: I live on the Hackensack plank-road, and was lately moulder and sawyer; did not know Charles Kauicheer, the deceased; he worked for me two days, about a week since; I was the owner of the piano factory about five years; about six weeks since I sold the factory to Mr. George Fausell; I also owned the machinery: I built the factory and furnished the machinery, which was all new when I bought it; it was never out of order, except the engine; the boiler was never out of order while in my possession; the engine did not work right and I had it repaired; I went to New-York last Saturday to see the machinist, by orders of Mr. Fausell; do not know what for; there was but little steam on in the forenoon; the engineer I had in my employ went to Newark before I sold out; he was sent away by Mr. Fausell; I was in the employ of Mr. Fausell.

Jacob Hoffmeyster identified the body of deceased, Charles Kauicheer; found his body in the ruins of the piano factory.

Frederick Burks, a carman, testified that deceased worked with him until twelve o'clock noon on Saturday last; after dinner witness missed deceased and next saw his body in the ruins of the explosion.

George Fausell, sworn: I live in the town of Union and am a moulder and sawyer; I am the owner of the property where the manufactory of pianos was; I bought it on the 12th day of September, 1867; bought it of Frederick Kath to carry on the same business; I was in the factory last Saturday; the boiler of the machinery exploded at about half-past twelve o'clock; I was injured at the time; bought the machinery with the property; did not have the machinery examinened when I bought it; it was not in good order when I bought it; I sent to Newark for an engineer, who built it, to have it repaired; sent the cylinder to his factory in Newark; he had it eight days and brought it back again; this was about three weeks since; the machinery then worked good for two or three days, and then it was as bad as ever; then went to New York and brought another machinest, and he fixed it; then it went a little better for awhile, and was the same as before; it did not work good last Saturday morning; about 12:30 o'clock we stopped the machinery, as it would not work; the steam was only 70 pounds at 12 o'clock; and at the time of the explosion, about 75 pounds; I was right by the engine when it exploded, and the engineer was behind it, putting a belt on the wheel; the engineer was a competent engineer; I paid him $15 per week; he had his paper that he was a practical engineer from Germany; I was paying the other man $20 a week; I sent him away because he would put on 200 pounds of steam; the men told me so; the same day I saw the valve bulged out, and I sent for the boiler-maker and he put a new piece in it; he was at work on the boiler about a week; kept the man Kath had four weeks, and discharged him because he did not do his work right; I bought the property for $23,000; it was last week I had the boiler repaired; the piece was put in at the side of the boiler; Mr. Kath told me the engine was not in good order; the boiler-maker said the boiler was in good order after they had repaired it; Kath was in my employ; I always looked out that everything was all right; the engine worked a little before 12 o'clock; I looked at the indicator, but not in particular; had no fault to find with the engineer; it was while the other engineer was with me that I had the boiler fixed; I sent Mr. Kath over to New-York last Saturday morning for a machinist, as there was something wrong with the machinery.

Wilhelm Rottman, sworn—I am a mechanic; did not know deceased; saw him a few minutes before the explosion in the engine room of the Piano Factory looking for a pick-axe he had left there; I went out of the engine room and went up in the factory to work on the third floor; Mr Fausel and the Engineer were in the engine room when I went in; I was looking how many pounds of steam was on; because we had to stop in the forenoon and I wanted to see if we could have steam on in the afternoon; there was between sixty and sixty-five pounds on, which was sufficient to run the engine; Mr. Fausel told me there was steam enough to keep the machinery going; it exploded twenty minutes to one o'clock; we generally had on eighty to ninety pounds of steam, seldom over; the machinery was out of order while Mr. Kath had it; the chief thing was the steam-chest; the engineer told me he had run a locomotive; the engineer before the last put on about one hundred pounds of steam; it was his neglect, as it was unnecessary; he was discharged for not properly taking care of his business; there was about thirty-nine men working in the establishment; we run down to thirty pounds of steam on Saturday; Mr. Fausel was afraid that something might happen, and that was the reason he had the boiler fixed; when I was in the engine-room at thirty minutes past twelve o'clock, the engineer was firing up; I am a machinist; I considered the boiler to be good.

Henry Nauscheler testified that it was the regular talk in the factory that the Engineer was not a competent man; sometimes they could get steam, and sometimes not, when the engineer Mr. Kath employed was there, there was always steam enough when the engine was in order.

To a Juror—"Every man that worked in that factory was scared of that boiler;" heard the boiler was only fit for 160 pounds of steam, and Kath's engineer, previous to this last one, put on 200 pounds; 20 minutes past 12 the engine stopped, and heard they had not steam enough, it commenced again in about 10 minutes, and at 20 minutes to one o'clock it exploded.

Chas. Brenner testified that he was an engineer; was with Fausel four weeks, and left two weeks ago Monday; they required 60 pounds of steam to run the machinery, but that he had to keep it up to 80, 90 and 100 pounds, as the engine was out of order; the most steam he had ever put on was 120 pounds; the machinery was repaired, when it run good a day or two and then got out of order again and went worse and worse; witness testified that he was not a machinist; he had fired for his brother, and had run several engines.

At 11 P. M. the inquest was adjourned. The report that the engineer had died at St. Mary's Hospital, in Hoboken, was incorrect. He was alive last evening, and may recover.

Great Sale of Coins and Medals.

The immense numismatic collection formed by Mr. JOSEPH J. MICKLEY, of Philadelphia, which comprises several thousand of very rare, and some entirely unique coins and medals, was offered for sale last evening at the Book Trade-sale Rooms of LEAVITT, STERBEIGH & Co., Clinton Hall, Astor-place. This collection, the fruit of the toilsome labor of many years, is one of the most valuable ever formed in this country, and the attendance of numismatists and others curious in these matters is expected to be, before the sale is concluded, very large. To notice individually the coins and other curiosities of special value here brought together, would be to republish the entire catalogue, which is a bulky volume of 200 pages. There are many Greek and Roman coins in silver, copper, brass and bronze, some of which are very rare and exceedingly valuable. There are early English coins from the time of the Conquest; British Colonial coins; later English coins and medals in gold, silver, bronze and copper; French coins and medals from the time of CHARLEMAGNE (A. D. 771) to the present date; coins of Papal Rome in silver and copper; German coins from the early date of 1702; Swedish, Danish, Austrian, Russian, Polish and Swiss coins, and those of other nations, and many medals in various metals, together with a great number of other curious articles, which will claim the earnest attention of the curious, and these will all be offered for sale. But the gems of the entire list are the American collections, which are probably more complete and valuable than any that have been offered for sale since the breaking out of the mania for collecting American coins which has for some years past been prevalent. Among these specimens are many "proof sets," complete and in the most perfect state of preservation; indeed, the proof set of the silver coins of 1827 is said to exist in no other collection. A great number of these coins are "uncirculated," and on that account all the more rare. The collection of American cents and half-cents is very complete, including coins in copper, bronse and nickel; one of these—the half-cent of 1842—brought, in the "McCoy" sale, $100, and in the "Seavey" sale, $105; the half-cent of 1847 also bringing the same price, $105. There is also included here a large number of "Pattern" pieces—cents, half-cents, dimes, dollars, half-dollars, eagles and half-eagles.

The collection of American Colonial coins is very large, and contains some that are claimed to be unique.

Besides the coins and medals, this collection contains a large number of scarce and valuable catalogues, and other books of great interest to collectors.

Persons not acquainted with, and not immediately interested in the science of numismatics, have but little idea of the extent to which the mania for coin collecting has increased in this country in the past few years, or of the almost fabulous prices often paid for rare or unique specimens. At a sale in this City, some time ago, a half dime of the date of 1802 sold for $360, and other coins have frequently brought equally extravagant prices. The two coins in Mr. Mickley's collection now offered for sale, which are expected to bring the highest prices, and for which competition will doubtless be very earnest, are the "Maryland," or Lord Baltimore Penny, and the "American Silver Dollar of 1804," the latter of which is considered by numismatists the crowning glory of this splendid collection. This Maryland penny was purchased a number of years ago, when comparatively little attention was paid in America to mnumismatics, for £100 in gold, equal to something over $700 in our present greenback currency.

Of the silver dollar of 1804, but four specimens are known to exist at present, and the one now offered for sale, with possibly one other, are the only originals, the others having been struck at a subsequent period, though bearing the original date, 1804. Such is the scarcity of these dollars, that for one of them $1,000 has been several times offered, and as many times refused. It is expected that competition for this single coin will run the price up far into the hundreds, and perhaps not stop until its value is decided by competing collectors to be several thousands of dollars.

The sale began last night, a not crowded, but very appreciative audience of buyers being present. As is usual in sales of this kind, the catalogue is so arranged as to present at the early part of the sale the articles of comparatively small value, the gems of the collection being reserved for the closing hours of the business. Therefore, last evening, but few choice pieces were disposed of, and the prices were in correspondence with the estimated value of the articles offered.

The sale began with the offer of certain Greek and Roman coins of no great special value, the duplicates of many of them being known to exist in other collections. No very extravagant prices were paid. A Roman "Aes," weighing nine and one-half ounces avoirdupois, brought $16. A "Quadrana," the fourth of an "Aes," was sold for $9, and another of like style and value brought only $7. A "Sextans" commanded $2 50; an "Uncia" or one ounce piece was bought for $2, and a "Triens" brought $2 25. Of the "Roman Imperial coins" many were sold for very low prices, varying from a few cents to $7.

The Roman era being passed, some specimens of the earlier English money were put on sale, but the prices were by no means great, though doubtless quite as considerable as the auctioneer expected. This evening the sale of English coins will be continued, and it is expected that in the course of the evening there will be reached on the list some of the specially choice specimens of the English collection, in which case competition will doubtless be sharp and the prices paid correspondingly high.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE PRINTERS' STRIKE.—The Brooklyn type-setters, who recently struck for higher wages, and whose places have been supplied by others, have, it seems, been endeavoring to induce these to refuse to work for the wages at present paid by the leading newspapers. The Brooklyn *Union* of yesterday says: "They have set themselves to compel us to take them back, and, as a means to that end they have called a mass-meeting of workingmen to aid and sympathize with them. On the eve of this meeting, last night, they decoyed all our type-setters but one, got several of them drunk, got accomplices to steal the "keys" with which the type is secured in our forms, and to deliberately "pi" (*i. e.* to mix) the type in several of our cases.

CONCERT AT THE BROOKLYN ATHENEUM.—The New-York and Brooklyn Conservatory of Music gives a grant concert this evening in the Brooklyn Atheneum. The programme is a most attractive one, and bears the names of the following popular artists: Mme. GAZZANIGA, prima donna; Mr. GEORGE SIMPSON, tenor; Mr. ED. MOLLENHAUER, violin; Mr. HENRY MOLLENHAUER, violoncello, and Herr VON NORDROFF, piano. Messrs. ALBITES and OSTERMAYER are the conductors.

EPHRAIM PLEADS GUILTY OF MANSLAUGHTER.—MOSES EPHRAIM was yesterday arraigned before Judge GILBERT for the murder of JOHN FITZPATRICK. When called to plead his counsel, Judge MOORE, stated that he had advised his client to plead guilty of manslaughter in the third degree. Judge MORRIS, the District-Attorney, assented, the plea was taken, and EPHRAIM was remanded for sentence.

LECTURE ON CALIFORNIA.—Rev. J. T. COOPER, D. D., will lecture, on Wednesday evening, upon "Scenes and Incidents in California Life," at Washington Hall, corner of Broadway and Fourth-street, E. D. The proceeds are to be applied to the erection of a new edifice by the congregation of the Central United Presbyterian Church.

THE COMMON COUNCIL.—At the meeting of the Brooklyn Common Council, last evening, the matter of the purchase of the Delaplaine property, for the purpose of a Truant Home, was brought up, and after some discussion it was referred to Mayor BOOTH, with power to purchase the property at a price not to exceed $50,000.

FIELD DAY OF THE THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.—Yesterday was the Fall field day of the Brooklyn Thirteenth. Col. and Brevet Major-Gen. JOURDAN, with 400 men, paraded on the occasion through the city, and held the regulation parade at the Capitoline Grounds.

BROOKLYN MORTALITY.—The mortality of Brooklyn during the past week was as follows: Men; 23; women, 31; boys, 54, and girls, 49. Of these 19 were nearly 60 years old, and 13 between 60 and 80 years old.

TRINITY CHURCH STEEPLE.—The spire on Trinity Church, Rev. Dr. LITTLEJOHN, rapidly approaches completion. Its height now is 232 feet from the ground, and will be 275 feet when finished.

BEECHER TO YOUNG MEN.—It is announced that Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER will deliver a sermon to young men next Sunday evening in Plymouth Church.

NEW PASTOR.—The ranks of the Baptist clergy have received an accession in Rev. WAYLAND HOYT, who has been recently called to the pastoral charge of the Strong-place Baptist Church.

NEW COURT-ROOM.—Justice BUCKLEY will hold court to-day, for the first time, in the new room in the City Hall basement.

NEW-JERSEY.

PRISONERS SENTENCED.—In the Essex County Courts, yesterday, the following persons, who have been tried and convicted during the present term, were arraigned and sentenced: Thos. Burns, assault and battery, fined $10; Matthew Convey, assault and battery, fined $10; Julias Hager, forgery, 1 year State Prison; J. Lewis Pierson, forgery, 1 year State Prison, or 3 years concurrent; Mary A. Johnson, house-breaking, 6 months State Prison; Henry Haas, house-breaking, 1 year State Prison; Henry Haas, larceny, 2 years State Prison; Henry Haas, house-breaking, 2 years State Prison; Henry Haas, house-breaking, 1 year State Prison; Charles Ross, larceny, 2 years State Prison; Moses Williams, sentence suspended; Samuel Davis, receiving, 1 year State Prison; Jacob Rohler, house-breaking, 5 months County Jail; Joseph Batcomb, receiving, 1 year State Prison; George Leedham, entering, 2 years State Prison; Thomas Wood, owing to a statement made by the prisoner the Court suspended sentence for the present; Francis Ebert, assault and battery, fined $10; The following prisoners, convicted in the Special Sessions, were also sentenced: Fredesick Muller, entering, 18 months State Prison; James Torney, assault and battery, 5 months County Jail; Andrew Meldrum, assault and battery, 3 months County Jail. Ephraim Reed, assault and battery, 2 months County Jail; William Hughes, assault and battery, fined $5: William Coffee, assault and battery, 10 days County Jail; John B. Jaques, false pretences, 6 months State Prison; Ferdinand Smith, assault and battery, fined $10; Joseph Clark, assault and battery, 2 months County Jail; Thomas Ravey, assault and battery, 1 month County Jail; Patrick Donahue, assault and battery with intent to rape, fined $300; Charles A. Hing, larceny, 5 months County Jail; Thos. Burns, larceny, guilty, sentenced 3 months County Jail: Charles Haberloss, embezzlement, guilty, sentenced to 2 months County Jail; John Ebernart, larceny, guilty, 3 months County Jail; Frederick Schultz, larceny, guilty, 5 months County Jail; Ernest Kline, larceny, guilty, 5 months County Jail.

GENERAL JAIL DELIVERY.—The Grand Jury of Hudson County having concluded their labors for the term, the following persons, charged with crime ranging from burglary down, and against whom no bills of indictment were found, have been discharged from jail since Saturday afternoon: Patrick Brannan, James or Tim Gurin, Walter Shortell, Ellen Flynn, William Richter, Thomas McFadden, Edward Merrill, Thomas Williams, Patrick Donavan, Gathart Burges, John McHann, Francis Riley, Peter Mack, Jacob Schiffelder, John McGuire, Christian Lawrence, Bridget Kine, Mary Ann McKenna, Mary Ann Kelly, Philip Fitzpatrick, Jacob Guion, Mary A. Gordon, F. H. Leinhard, Henry Ottinger, John Rather, John B. Smith, Robert Davis, John Willis, John Greely, John Green, Thomas Morton, John Powers, Thomas Wilson, William Ross, Arthur Geraghty, Eva Hamilton, James O'Shea, William Barrington, Daniel McEntire, John Howard, John McEntire, Andrew Dexter, Philip Mack, Charles Norriet, Bernard Prum, John Henry, Thomas and Ann Hedden.

HUDSON COUNTY COURTS.—In the Hudson County Court, yesterday, the following persons against whom bils of indictment have been found, and who have been arrested on capiases, were arraigned: Justice ALBERT S. DUPUGET, of Weehawken, malfeasance in office; pleaded not guilty. SAMUEL LEMON, JAMES HUNT, MICHAEL BROPHY, special Deputy Sheriffs at the Elysian Fields, and ALBERT S. DUPUGET, Justice of the Peace, conspiracy to extort money; not guilty. The same parties for false imprisonment; not guilty. JOHN BUNYAN, RICHARD VAN HOUTEN, (two indictments,) CHAS. W. MAHAN, JNO. B. LAMOUZE, (separate indictments,) for assault and battery; not guilty. JOHN CAMPBELL, MICHAEL BROPHY and JAMES HUNT, (separate indictments,) for assault and battery; pleaded guilty. JAMES SPENCER, (three indictments,) for assault with intent to kill by shooting, and wounding three lads named CHARLES WAKE, JOSEPH SALTER and JOHN THOMAS, pleaded not guilty.

FIRE NEAR IRVINGTON—COWS BURNED.—About 1 o'clock on Sunday morning a fire broke out in the stable of JOSIAH L. BALDWIN, near Irvington, which was entirely destroyed, together with 13 valuable cows and 21 tons of hay. The total loss is $2,500, upon which there was no insurance. From the fact that some 40 chickens are missing, and several were found near the barn with their necks wrung, it is supposed that chicken thieves were at work, and accidentally dropped a lighted match in the hay.

GARROTED.—A resident of Newark, whose name for the present is withheld by the Police, was garroted by three men while passing along Broad-street, near South Park, Newark, early on Sunday morning. The robbers took from him a large amount of money and a gold watch, and, after dealing him several heavy blows, ran away.

ITEMS.—The wife of HENRY WRESTEIN, of No. 285 Belleville-avenue, Newark, was prostrated with an epileptic fit on Saturday night, and died soon after.... Hon. ISAAC N. ARNOLD, of Illinois, delivers his lecture—"Recollections of LINCOLN"—in Newark on Wednesday night.... A quantity of oil and paint was accidentally set on fire at JULIUS & GERTH'S store, in Market-street, Newark, on Saturday night. The clerk, named SIPPLE, was considerably burned in extinguishing the flames.

Markets by Telegraph.

OSWEGO, Monday, Oct. 28.

FLOUR advanced 50c. ₩ bbl. on Spring grades; sales 1,500 bbls. at $11 for No. 1 Spring; $13 for Red Winter; $13 75 for White; $14 50 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet; sales 1,500 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $2 40. CORN quiet; sales 2,000 bushels No. 1 Indiana at $1 30. BARLEY is held at $1 35@$1 40 for Canadian; sales Saturday night 4,000 bushels Bay Quint at $1 40. RYE and PEAS nominally unchanged. CORN MEAL is selling at $2 80@$2 90 ₩ cwt. MILLFEED steady; Shorts, $25; Shipstuffs, $32; Middlings, $42 ₩ ton. CANAL FREIGHTS unchanged; to New-York—Wheat, 16c.; Corn, 14c.; Oats, 10c.; Barley, 13½c.; Rye, 15c.; Lumber, $4 50 to the Hudson. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour, to Boston, 80c.; to Albany, 70c.; to New-York, by rail and river, 80c. LAKE IMPORTS—100 bbls Flour, 60,000 bushels Wheat, 20,500 bushels Corn, 77,600 bushels Oats, 31,200 bushels Barley, 7,500 bushels Rye, 1,890,000 feet Lumber. CANAL EXPORTS—4,430 bbls. Flour, 66,200 bushels Wheat, 36,700 bushels Oats, 50,300 bushels Barley, 18,800 bushels Rye, 13,500 bushels Peas, 1,163,000 feet Lumber.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Oct. 28.

COTTON active but stiffer; Low Middlings, 18c.; sales, 2,500 bales; receipts, 2,849 bales. SUGAR is in fair demand; 10 hhds. of the new crop of Louisiana, the first of the season, arrived this morning, and sold at 17c.; Cuba, brown, 12½c.@13½c. MOLASSES—The first shipment of the new crop arrived this morning. It was classed as prime and sold at $1 05; Cuba was held at 55c.@60c. FLOUR is firm and there is a fair jobbing trade; Superfine, $10 50; Choice, $15. CORN—The market is bare; a small lot was sold to-day at $1 75. OATS scarce at 80c. PORK dull and lower at $24@$24 25. BACON—Only a retail business was done; Shoulders, 15½c.; Clear Sides, 19c.@19½c. LARD dull; prime tierces, 14½c.; keg, 15½c. WHISKY dull; Western, 30c.@37½c., in bond. Gold, 142. Sterling Exchange, 152@156. New-York Sight Exchange, ⅜ ₩ cent. premium.

CHICAGO, Monday, Oct. 28.

FLOUR quiet but steady. WHEAT quiet and declined 4c.@6c.; sales at $1 88 for No. 1 and $1 81½@$1 82 for No. 2. CORN dull and declined 2c.@3c.; sales at $1 07½ for No. 1, and $1 05 for No. 2. OATS moderately active at a decline of 1c.@1½c., closing firm at 55c. in store, and 56½c. afloat. RYE dull and declined 2c.@3c.; sales at $1 29 for No. 1, and $1 26½ for No. 2. BARLEY dull and declined 3c.@3½c.; sales at $1 08 for No. 3. PROVISIONS dull. MESS PORK, $20. LARD firm at 12¼c.@12½c. BEEF CATTLE quiet and declined 15c.@25c. LIVE HOGS very dull and declined 20c.@25c; good to choice, $5 50@$6. RECEIPTS—12,000 bbls. Flour, 128,000 bushels Wheat, 51,000 bushels Corn, 84,000 bushels Oats, 1,600 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—10,000 bbls. Flour, 16,000 bushels Wheat, 71,000 bushels Corn, 47,000 bushels Oats. FREIGHTS quiet; Wheat to Buffalo, 7½c.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Oct. 28.

TOBACCO steady and unchanged. COTTON—Little doing; Middling, 17c. FLOUR in fair demand from the South; Superfine, $6 62½@$7 75; Extra, $8@$8 50; Choice, $12 50@$12 75. WHEAT steady for choice Fall; Spring is firmer and steady; choice Winter Red, $2 75; prime Fall Red, $2 50@$2 59; Spring, $1 85@$2. CORN firm, but dull; Old White, $1 10@$1 13½; Mixed Yellow, $1 09@$1 10; New White, $1 08. OATS unchanged. BARLEY quiet and unchanged. RYE easier, but inactive at $1 35@$1 40. PROVISIONS very dull; Mess Pork, $21 75. BACON—Shoulders, 13½; Plain Canvased Hams, 16½c. LARD dull at 14c. for choice keg, and 12½c. for prime tierce. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 6,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Corn, 3,200 bushels Oats, 2,800 bushels Barley.

BUFFALO, Monday, Oct. 28.

FLOUR dull and without quotable change. WHEAT inactive; sales 10,700 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee at $2 10, and 7,500 bushels No. 2 do. at $2 05. CORN stagnant; offered at $1 22 without buyers. OATS dull; sales 13,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 68c. RYE quiet; sales 2,000 bushels Canada Prime at $1 50. BARLEY slow; sales 6,000 bushels Prime Canada at $1 35, and 3,000 bushels No. 2 at $1 32@$1 33, delivered. MESS PORK scarce and dull at $22 50 for heavy. LARD unchanged. HIGHWINES nominal. FREIGHTS firm; 25c. on Wheat, 22c. on Corn, 14c. on Oats, to New-York. RECEIPTS—Wheat, 214,000 bushels; Corn, 160,000 bushels; Oats, 170,000 bushels; Barley, 30,000 bushels; Flour, 14,000 bbls. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 123,000 bushels; Corn, 74,000 bushels; Oats, 25[illegible],000 bushels.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Oct. 28.

FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT dull at $2 60 for No. 1 Red Winter; $2 15 for No. 1 Spring. CORN dull at $1@$1 03. OATS dull at 67c.@68c. for No. 1. RYE dull at $1 46@$1 47 for No. 1. BARLEY in demand at $1 55@$1 65 for Fall, and $1 30@$1 40 for Spring. COTTON quiet at 18c. for Middling. TOBACCO firm but unchanged; sales 100 hhds. WHISKY unchanged. MESS PORK unchanged; sales at $20, but little was offering at this. BACON unchanged, with but little demand; Shoulders held at 13½c.; Clear Sides at 17½c.; the stock is small and none was offering. LARD in moderate demand at 12½c.@12½c.; nothing was doing. HOGS—Receipts trifling and none were offering; butchers pay $6@$7 gross. Gold, 143, buying.

TOLEDO, Monday, October 28.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT dull and declined 5c.; sales of Amber and Michigan at $2 63@$2 64; No. 1 Spring at $1 95. CORN easier; sales of No. 1 Wabash at $1 13½; No. 2 do. at $1 12½; new rejected, 85c.; new condemned, 70c. OATS easier and advanced ½c.; sales of No. 1 at 63c.@63½c. RYE quiet. BARLEY—sales of No. 1 at $1 25. LAKE FREIGHTS dull at 4c. on corn to Buffalo, and 9c. to Oswego. RECEIPTS of the week—28,000 bbls. Flour, 40,000 bushels Wheat, 141,000 bushels Corn, 29,000 bushels Oats, 2,500 bushels Rye. SHIPMENTS—36,000 bbls. Flour, 50,000 bushels Wheat, 200,000 bushels Corn, 15,000 bushels Oats, 1,400 bushels Rye.

MILWAUKEE, Monday, Oct. 28.

FLOUR declining; City Double Extras, $10 25; Country do., $9 12@$9 37; Extras, $8 75@$9. WHEAT unsettled at $1 93 for No. 1 and $1 83 for No. 2. OATS declining; sales at 59c. for No. 2. CORN nominal. FREIGHTS quiet—Wheat to Buffalo, 8c.; to Oswego, 15c. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 145,000 bushels Wheat, 6,500 bushels Oats, 400 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—11,000 bbls. Flour, 97,000 bushels Wheat. 200 bushels Oats 8,000 bushels Corn.

CLEVELAND, Monday, Oct. 28.

FLOUR quiet and firm, but unchanged. WHEAT dull and firmer; No. 1 Winter Red, $2 64@$2 65; No. 2 do. $2 50. CORN quiet and firm at $1 13@$1 14 for No. 1 Mixed; new Corn is arriving, but there is no demand, and prices are unsettled. OATS quiet but weak at 68c.@69c. for No. 1. RYE quiet but unchanged. BARLEY dull at $1 30@$1 35 for No. 1. PETROLEUM quiet, but unchanged; Standard White, in bond, 28c.@29c.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Oct. 28.

TOBACCO—Sales 77 hhds. at $3 40@$14 50 for Lugs and Medium Leaf. FLOUR steady; Superfine, $8 50. WHEAT $2 50@$2 60. OATS, in bulk, 70c. CORN, shelled, in bulk, $1; now on the ear, in bulk, 70c. COTTON, 16½c. MESS PORK dull at $21. LARD 12½c.@13c. BACON—Shoulders, 14¼c.; Clear Sides, 18¼c.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Oct. 28.

COTTON steady at 20c.@21c. for Middling Uplands. CLOVERSEED, $8 25@$8 50. PETROLEUM nominal; Superfine, $8 50@$8 75: Extra, $10 50@$11 75; Fancy, $13@$14. WHEAT—Red, $2 60@$2 65. RYE steady at $1 72@$1 75. CORN steady; Yellow, $1 43; Western, $1 42. OATS, 70c.@78c. PROVISIONS unchanged.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Oct. 28.

FLOUR steady. WHEAT active and advanced 5c.; $2 80@$2 85 for choice Red. CORN—White, 1 35@$1 40; Yellow, $1 37@$1 40. OATS firm at 70c.@75c. RYE, $1 55@$1 65. PROVISIONS dull and heavy. COTTON firm at 19½c.@20c. for Middling Uplands.

MEMPHIS, Monday, Oct. 28.

COTTON dull at 17½c. CORN scarce at $1 10. OATS scarce at 75c. PORK dull at $24 75@$25 for Mess. BACON—Shoulders dull at 15c.; Clear Sides dull at 19c. LARD dull and scarce at 14c.@15c.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Monday, Oct. 28.

COTTON opened active at full prices paid, but closed dull and heavy. Low Middlings, 18½c.; sales 400 bales; receipts, 400 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Monday, Oct. 28.

COTTON easier; sales 471 bales; receipts, 518 bales; Middlings, 17½c.@17¾c.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Monday, Oct. 28.

COTTON less active and weaker; sales 400 bales; receipts, 1,620 bales; Middlings, 18¾c.

MOBILE, Ala., Monday, Oct. 28.

COTTON closed quiet; sales 500 bales at 17½c.@18c. for Middlings; receipts for two days, 2,093 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Monday, Oct. 28.

No sales of Spirits of Turpentine and Resin. COTTON firm at 17½c.@18c.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Oct. 28.

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State Fives, 97; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 26¾; Reading Railroad, 48¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 51. Gold 142⅞.

[Advertisement.]

HOSIERY, GLOVES and Undergarments,

Best goods at reduced prices.

VANDERLIP & TAYLOR, No. 96 Bowery, No. 939 Broadway, and No. 165 6th-av.

[Advertisement.]

"HEADS, I WIN."—KNOX might adopt this as his motto, for where gentlemen's heads are concerned, so far as furnishing them with becoming hats, caps, &c., he is bound to win against all competitors. His new style of Hat for the season is neat and tasteful beyond comparison. His stores are No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st., and No. 533 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE.

Prize medal awarded HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES at Paris. Also, at the WORLD'S FAIR, London, and WORLD'S FAIR, NEW-YORK. For sale only at No 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., New-York.

[Advertisement.]

BOLD ROBBERY.—*E. H. Holmes, No. 201 Broadway.*—DEAR SIR: I have used your Burglar-Alarm Telegraph six years and am satisfied with its peculiar fitness for any house. I would not be without it.

Respectfully yours, JOHN RUDDEROW.

NEW-YORK, July 7.

[Advertisement.]

Piano and Table Covers. 2,000 at KELTY'S Curtain Store, No. 447 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Fringes, Cords, Tassels, Gimps and trimmings of all kinds, at KELTY'S Curtain Store, No. 447 Broadway.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Hansa	Oct.	12	Bremen	New-York.
Caledonia	Oct.	16	Glasgow	New-York.
Virginia	Oct.	16	Liverpool	New-York.
Russia	Oct.	19	Liverpool	New-York.
Cimbria	Oct.	19	Hamburg	New-York.
Baltic	Oct.	19	Bremen	New-York.
Hermann	Oct.	19	Bremen	New-York.
Hecla	Oct.	22	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Antwerp	Oct.	23	Liverpool	New-York.
St. Laurent	Oct.	24	Havre	New-York.
Java	Oct.	26	Liverpool	Boston.

FOR EUROPE.

Persia	Oct.	30	New-York	Liverpool.
Aleppo	Oct.	30	New-York	Liverpool.
Union	Oct.	31	New-York	Bremen.
Ville de Paris	Nov.	2	New-York	Havre.
City of Paris	Nov.	2	New-York	Liverpool.
Virginia	Nov.	2	New-York	Liverpool.
Columbia	Nov.	2	New-York	Liverpool.
Atalanta	Nov.	2	New-York	London.
Allemania	Nov.	3	New-York	Hamburg.

FOR HAVANA, ASPINWALL, &C.

Eagle	Oct.	31	New-York	Havana.
Arizona	Nov.	1	New-York	Aspinwall.
San Francisco	Nov	1	New-York	S. Fran'co.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

The mails for Europe, via Liverpool by the *Persia*, close at the General Post-office, Wednesday, October 30, at 7 A. M.

The mails for Europe, via Quebec; by the *Australian*, close Wednesday, October 30, at 6 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:30 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails	5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	5 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

OCT. 28—*In Steamship Hecla, from Liverpool*—A. Hall, H. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Loblair, Mr. Geloard, Mr. Douglas, Mrs. Marples, three children and nurse; W. D. Nichols and lady, Mr. Primrose, H. Gove, Don F. Mance, Don Rameiroz, Mrs. Connolly and friend, Sister Frances Xavier, Mrs. M. Ward, Miss Pope, Miss Valentine, J. Ormerod and lady, Dr. Jenkins and lady, Mme. S. Laurent, Miss Pemberton, Masters F. and J. Walker, T. C. Bruce, Rev. H. Byrne, Prof. Mills, H. O'Connor, Mr. Griffin, Mr Stacey, and 468 in steerage; total, 505.

OCT. 28—*In steamship City of Paris, from Liverpool*—S. G. Nicholson, Mr. Hunt and lady, W. Callow, A. Griffith, J. M. Lockhart, O. H. Munger, E. Woorller, Mr. Harster, E. E. Lewis, Mr. Linder, J. Ludlow, W. L. Thomas, Mr. Raynor, lady and two daughters, Mrs. Pierce, Miss Jones, Mr. Carru and lady, J. Smith, Mr. Hagard, Mr. Ticker, Mr. Whiting, Mr. Sherwood, Mr. Callir, Mr. Phillips, Mr. Clark, lady, sister and child, S. Clarke, Mr. Goerquit, lady and child, Mr. Thompson and lady, Miss Campbell, Mr. Crawford, Mr. Walker, Mrs. Day, Rev. P. Pendergest, Mr. Overieck, Mr. Leisy and lady, Mr. O'Connor, Mr. Marcloss, Mr. Wright, Miss Staples, Mrs. Desmon and child, Miss Macdonald, Mrs. Alexander and daughter, Mr. Cochran, Mr. Pignard, Mr. Mr. David, Capt. Dearborn, Mr. Stewart, Mr. Hall, Mr. Williams, Mr. Bradley, Mr. McCullough, Mr. Deverall, Mr. Hammond and lady, Mr. London, Mr. Wolff, Mr. Collins, B. Richardson, Mr. Scott, Rev. H. Hickok, Mr. Gitters and lady, Mrs. Gunter, Mr. Dove, Rev. Mr. McKeogh, Rev. Mr. Fenton, Rev. Mr. Flattery, Mrs. Atterbury, Miss Atterbury, Mr. Fowler, Mr. Healey, Mr. Raodes and lady, Mr. Peacock and lady, Miss Schanbury, Miss Hanley, Mrs. Howard, Mr. Schubert, W. R. Richardson, Miss Malone, Mr. Golding, Dr. Scoresby, Mr. Botsford, Mrs. Tudor, Mr. Harris, Mr. Shackleford, Mr. Brennan and lady, Gen. Washburn and two daughters, Mr. Hopper, Mr. Dobson, Mr. Nash, Mr. Sewell and servant, C. Packard, W. Packard, Mr. Sumner, lady, daughter and son, Dr. Taylor and lady, Mr. Fox, Mr. Wick, Mrs. Patridge, Miss Smith.

In Steamship Corsica, from Havana—L. S. Hargous, Mme. Meriot, A. Laricaldy, Mr. Diaz, Mr. Gonzalus. *From Nassau*—Mr. Saunders, J. B. Munro, Geo. Mestard, S. W. Johnstone, W. D. Albany, Mr. Armbrester, Mr. and Mrs. Burnside, J. C. Rahming, Capt. W. Walker, H. D. Grant, R. N.; Capt. De Gallis, W. C. Rahming, Mr. wood, Mr. Morrell, Mr. Darling, and 8 others.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 6 27 | Sun sets..... 5 01 | Moon sets..... 6 48

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 8 54 | Gov. Island. 9 43 | Hell Gate.....11 05

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Oct. 28.

Cleared.

Ship Archer, Power, San Francisco, W. T. Coleman & Co.

Barks Stella, (Br.,) Payson, Cork for orders, D. Starr & Son; Excelsior, Bowers, Cadiz, C. H. Pierson; Euplexa, (Pruss.,) Richter, Cork or Falmouth for orders, Funch, Mencke & Wendt.

Brigs Ocean Star, (Br.,) Carroll, Rotterdam, Crandall, Umphrey & Co.; Antelope, Rumball, Salano, Italy, Jas. Henry; Thos. Turrell, Thompson, Ponce, P. R., W. B. Armstrong; Harry Virden, Collins, Havana, J. E. Ward & Co.

Schooners Caroline Hall, Doughty, Wilmington, Del., Baker & Dayton; Emma, (Br.,) Davis, St. Stephen's, N. B., G. Boardman; Geo. H. Squires, Simmons, Boston, G. K. Rackett & Bro.; B. H. Jones, Davis, Jacksonville, Van Brunt & Slaght; Lilly, Francis, Charlesto . N. L. McCready & Co.; Alpha, Munson, Para, C. Ludman & Co.; Helen, Perry, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood.

Barge Stevens, Meckins, Baltimore. W. Dalzell.

Arrived.

Steamship Emily B. Souder, Libby, Charleston, S. C. Oct. 24, with mdse. and passengers to Wheeler & Luinard. Experienced heavy N. E. gales; made the passage in 36 hours; 20 miles north of Cape Lookout passed steamers Columbia, H. Livingston and Moneka, bound south; in lat. 37 40, spoke steamer Gen. Meade, bound south.

Steamship City of Paris, (Br.,) Kennedy, Liverpool Oct. 16, and Queenstown 17th, with mdse. and 766 passengers to John G. Dale. Oct. 19, 280 miles west of Fastnet, passed steamship Palmyra, hence for Liverpool; 28th, 507 miles east from Sandy Hook, passed a Cunard steamer, bound east.

Steamship Hansa, (Brem.,) Oterendorp, Bremen Oct. 12, and Southampton 15th, at 3:30 P. M., with mdse. and 484 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Experienced heavy westerly winds almost the entire passage. Oct. 26, lat. 41 40, lon. 63 12 W., saw one of the Inman steamships, bound E.

Steamship Gen. Barnes, Morton, Savannah 60 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co. Oct. 27, 9:30 A. M., lat. 37 52, passed steamship Raleigh, hence for New-Orleans; 27th, noon, lat. 38 32, U. S. sidewheel frigate, strg. south.

Steamship Equator, Jackaway, Charleston Oct. 14, with mdse. to Henry Morgan & Co. Had heavy head winds the entire passage.

Ship Energy, Caulkins, Leghorn Sept. 11, with rags to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Passed Gibraltar Sept. 26. Had very light winds and calms. Oct. 24 took a pilot from boat Frances Perkins, off Nantucket Lightship. Has been 5 days from the Shoal with west winds and calms. Is anchored in quarantine.

Bark Reindeer, Wellington, Barbados 16 ds., to H. Trowbridge & Sons. Oct. 17, lat. 25, lon. 66, saw a ship standing W. N. W., showing a white signal with black letter A in it.

Bark Rosedale, (Br.,) Griffin, Cuidad Oct. 7, and the river 14th, with hides to Harbeck & Halsey.

Bark Precursor, (Br.,) Thompson, Taganrog 95 ds., with wool to order.

Bark Julius, (Norw.,) Knudson, Rio Janeiro 45 ds., to Holmboe & Co.

Bark Morning Star, (Br.,) Waugh, St. Jago 1st and Inagua 15th inst, to Waydell & Co.

Brig Water Lily, Ruland, Rio Grande del Sud 58 ds., with hides, wool, &c., to John Bento & Co. Sld. in co. with Br. schr. Milton, for Boston. Oct. 26, 30 miles south of Absecom, was boarded from brig Poinsett, from Havana for Boston; supplied her with bread.

Brig Fashion, (Br.,) Rayners, Old Harbor 18 ds., to J. Leaycraft & Co. Oct. 28, off Barnegat, Peter Neilson, a German seaman, fell from the fore rigging overboard and was drowned.

Brig Henrietta, (Ital.,) Russo, Gergenta 75 ds., with brimstone to order.

Brig Henry & Louise, Potter, Miragoane 17 ds., with coffee and cotton to H. Becker & Co.

Brig Telecki, (Aus.,) Letter, Rio Janeiro Sept. 11, with coffee to Sturgis & Co.

Brig Gideon, Lundburg, Rio Janeiro 50 ds., with coffee to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brig Harry & Aubrey, (Br.,) Weeks, Barbados 16 ds., with sugar to D. G. & T. A. Dwight.

Brig Star, Gray, Matanzas 12 ds., to Turnbull & Co.

Brig Irene, Cole, Addison, with timber.

Schr. Hartstein, Horn, Havre 63 ds., with mdse. to T. Dunham.

Schr. Henry, Dobbins, Shulee, N. S., 10 ds., with spiles to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Rio, Young, Shulee, N. S., 12 ds., with spiles to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Mary, Rogers, Apple River, N. S., 11 ds., with spiles to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Margaret Ann, Dill, Medway, N. S., 7 ds., with lath to Jed Fyre & Co.

Schr. King, (Br.,) Cephalonia 50 ds., with currants to G. F. Bulley.

Schr. Franklin Bell, Brewster, Beaufort, N. C., 10 ds., to Thomas & Holmes.

Schr. Coral Isle, (Br.,) Stubbs, Kingston, Jam., 29 ds., with logwood to C. E. Knox.

Schr. Eveline, Pierce, Barbados 20 ds., to D. Trowbridge & Co.

Schr. W. D. Mangan, Chase, New-Bedford, with oil.

Schr. Cygnus, Small, Machias, with timber.

Schr. Fred. Tyler, Tyrell, Portland.

Brig Henry Gilbert, Davidson, Windsor, with plaster.

Schr. Ira Bliss, Hudson, Providence.

Schr. Wave, Faulkingham, Jonesport, with timber.

Schr. Ada S. Allen, Owen, Dennysville, with lath.

Schr. Oscar C. Acken, Hobby, Stamford.

Schr. Bay State, Hall, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Red Rover, West, Belfast, with staves.

Schr. Z. Snow, Smith, Bangor, with lumber.

Schr. Sabino, Percy, Bangor, with lumber.

Schr. Ann Salter, Baker, Portland, with lumber.

Schr. Highlander, Turner, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Forrest, Faust, Cherryfield, with lumber.

BELOW—Schr. Robert, (Port.,) from Oporto.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Oct. 28.—Arr. brigs Hattie Eaton, from Demerara; Corientes, from Bonaire; M. G. Haskell, Baltimore; schrs. E. S. Twisden, Hayti; Kingfisher, Liverpool.

Also arr. brig Triton, from Bonaire.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 28.—Arr. bark Harsburg, from New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 28.—Arr. for a harbor, steamer Frances, from Baltimore for Wilmington, N. C.; ship Joseph Clarke, bark Maggie Hammond, from Liverpool; ship Saltide, from Mobile, and an English brig, with her mainmast gone. It is very stormy, with the wind from the east.

HOLMES' HOLE, Oct. 24.—Arr. schrs. Kossuth, from Rondout for Boston; Frisby, from Bangor for New-Bedford; A. Peter, from Rondout for Boston; Wm. T. Phelps, from Philadelphia for Salisbury.

The following vessels passed: Schrs. Adrian, for South Thomaston; Aid, from Egg Harbor for Philadelphia; Lontine, from New-York; Sarah Pratt, from Bath for Washington; Ella Montgomery, from Bangor for New-Haven; Vernal, for New-York; Porto Rico, for Bangor; Crockett, from Calais for Providence; Helen M. Condon, from Belfast for Norwich; steamer Chesapeake, from New-York for Portland.

Also arr. schrs. James Henry, from New-York for Salem; Pacific, from Providence for Calais.

The schr. Clara Bell, of Camden, from Rondout for Boston, reports that on the night of the 24th inst., when making a harbor, was run into by a light schooner, name unknown, carrying away bowsprit and cutwater.

25th—Arr. brigs Sea Foam, Crooms, from Bangor for Providence; C. P. Young, Richardson, from Baltimore for Portsmouth; schr. Planter, for Salem.

Sailed—All vessels before reported except brig Iona. Wind light and baffling.

Also arr. brigs Corientes, Morse, from Bonaire for Boston; Triton, Martin, do. do.; schrs. J. P. Pent, from New-York for Millbridge; R. C. Whelden, from Boston for Georgetown; Kingfisher, from Liverpool for Boston; Gen. Peavey, from Georgetown for Boston; Iona, from New-London for Bangor; New Globe, from Elizabeth for Newburyport; Porto Rico, from Bangor for Holmes' Hole, with lumber.

KEY WEST, Fla., Oct. 28.—Arr. bark A. B. Walker, Moore, Swan Island, with guano, leaking badly in her upper works.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 28.—Arr. brig Mary C. Roswell, from Philadelphia.

Miscellaneous.

The steamship Corsica reports: The brigantine Blonde, from New-York for Vera Cruz Sept. 30, encountered a hurricane commencing at S. S. E., suddenly shifting at 2 P. M. to N. N. W., which hove vessel on her beam ends; hove deck-load overboard, but would not right; was obliged to heave cargo out of poop, when she righted; at 4 P. M. a sea boarded her, which disabled two men, started after house, stove boat, and hove her on her beam ends again; was now obliged to cut away her foremast to save ship and cargo; Oct. 1, having moderated some, bore up for Nassau, where she now lies.

The brig John, from Norfolk, went ashore on the Reef Oct. 7, and is a total wreck.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 26.—The revenue-cutter Nemaha yesterday boarded the Brem. bark Theresa, bound to Baltimore, and seized about $500 worth of liquors, which those on board of her were endeavoring to smuggle into port.

The schr. Lovitt Peacock, from Galveston for Baltimore, which was in quarantine here, lost both of her anchors, and put into Norfolk for repairs. There is no sickness on board.

The yacht Dauntless, which has been windbound here for the past few days, sailed this morning for New-York.

The following are some of the vessels now in the Roads, wind bound: Steamer Utility, from Georgetown, with coal for Allen's Point, Conn.; bark E. Williams, do. do. for Boston; Br. bark Anna, from Baltimore, with lumber for Montevideo; brigs C. H. Canada, Titcomb, from Georgetown, with coal for New-York; schrs. Ellen, from Richmond for Baltimore; Collyer, from Georgetown for Providence; Francis French, Lippincott, from Peanguteague for New-York; Hoyt, from York River for New-York; Memento, from York River for New-York; W. M. Wilson, from Georgetown for Providence; G. B. Smith, from York River for New-York; A. E. Cranmer, from Georgetown for Boston; John Collins, from York River for New-York, and others.

Spoken, &c.

Aquidneck—brig, from Boston for Mobile, Oct. 21, lat. 38 32, lon. 72 05.

Cleopatra—Am. ship, strg. S. W. by S., was seen Sept. 6, lat. 29 30 S., lon. 42 W.

Golden Hind—ship, from Calcutta for Boston, Oct. 22, off Nantucket.

Gen. Putnam—hence for Kingston, Jam., Oct. 21, lat. 36 10, lon. 73 10.

Israel Snow—schr., of Rockland, bound S., was seen Oct. 20, lat. 33 2?, lon. 72 26.

Live Oak—Br. ship, from Cal'ao for Gibraltar, Sept. 22, lat. 35 50, lon. 25 12.

Port-au-Prince—steamship, bound S., was passed Oct 27, lat. 37 52 N., lon. 74 30 W.

Rosa J. Bearse—Ham. bark, strg. S. W., was seen Sept. 6, lat. 28 30 S., lon. 42 W.

Foreign Ports.

At Miragoane, Oct. 10, schr. Athletic, Cousens, for New-York in 5 days.

Grand Opening.

MAISON DOREE,

UNION SQUARE.

THE PROPRIETORS BEG TO ANNOUNCE THAT ON MONDAY, NOV. 4, THEY WILL OPEN THEIR MAGNIFICENT NEW STORE WITH AN EXTENSIVE AND ELEGANT STOCK OF DRY GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

THE CLOAK AND DRESS-MAKING DEPARTMENTS WILL BE OPEN ON THE SAME DATE WITH A GRAND DISPLAY OF PARIS MADE CLOAKS, DRESSES, SUITS OPERA AND BALL COSTUMES, TRIMMINGS, &C. THESE DEPARTMENTS HAVE BEEN ORGANIZED IN PARIS WITH GREAT CARE, AND UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF THE BEST ARTISTES, AND WE BELIEVE WILL COMMAND THE PATRONAGE OF THE MOST FASTIDIOUS.

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1 Premium for	25 00
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2 Premiums each $5 00	10 00
4 Premiums each 2 50	10 00
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981 Premiums from 50 to 1 cent	35 00

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OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 611, Oct. 28, 1867.

12, 43, 27, 30, 5, 60, 40, 71, 24, 69, 62, 7, 44.

KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 612, Oct. 28, 1867.

50, 54, 31, 82, 25, 64, 72, 13, 48, 45, 11, 33.

SHELBY COLLEGE—EXTRA CLASS, No. 535, Oct. 28, 1867.

75, 36, 78, 62, 60, 39, 63, 19, 28, 55, 66, 49, 61.

SHELBY COLLEGE—CLASS No. 536, Oct. 28, 1867.

51, 73, 20, 49, 27, 26, 35, 34, 30, 60, 44, 46.

Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information given.

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